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MID-WEST

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MASSIE CASE IN JURY'S HANDS

MICHIGAN G. O. P. VOTES FOR DRY LAW REFERENDUM

Platform Adopted After
A Riotous Session
On The Floor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Referendum of the prohibition question under provisions of article five of the eighteenth amendment was voted by Michigan Republicans in convention here Wednesday.

The platform was adopted practically unanimously after a riotous session on the floor, preceded by two hours of debate in the committee on resolutions, and followed by a vote of 857 to 454 against outright repeal.

Adoption of the referendum plank was the greatest blow struck against the dries in the state since prohibition went into effect. When the "dripping wets" were defeated on the resolutions committee by a 9 to 8 vote Attorney John J. Smolenski of Grand Rapids, committee member from the Fifth district, who offered the repeal resolution, moved from the floor that a vote be taken on the minority resolution.

Smolenski followed the reading with a short speech.

Immediately B. J. Onen of Battle Creek outlined the majority resolution submitted by W. B. Henry of Bay City. This resolution read:

"We believe that the question of repeal of the eighteenth amendment is not a party issue. Members of all political parties sincerely differ on the advisability of its repeal. The Republican party, however, always advocates the submission of such important issues to a discussion by voters. We believe that time now has arrived when the question should be submitted to the voters."

"We therefore recommend that the question be submitted to conventions of the people, in the several states, under provisions of article 5 of the federal constitution."

SOCIAL LEADER KILLS HIMSELF

Wife Told How To Run
Business And Make
Investments

NEW YORK — Russell Styles, 44, a social and civic leader of Brooklyn, killed himself early Wednesday after writing a letter advising his wife how to rear their two sons and run the water heater business he left. The children are Russell Jr., 5, and Donald, 13 months old.

Mr. Styles, who had been worried over the slump in business, committed suicide in his office by turning on the gas of a demonstrator heater. A note beside him said:

1. Don't get hysterical. You are young. I have not reached the daring age. I trust that my estate is large enough for you to carry on and bring the boys up right. I will watch over them.
2. Do not listen to any get-rich-quick schemes. Put your excess capital in various savings banks and be satisfied with 4 1/2 per cent and the business.
3. Call up Mr. W. Hanson for any business advice. You will find that he is regular.
4. Explain to the boys that

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Opponents In Honolulu "Honor" Slaying Trial



(Acme Photo)

Barry Ulrich (left), who made the initial plea for the Massie prosecution; George S. Leisner, who made the opening argument for Lieut. Massie and his associates, and Clarence Darrow (right), who spoke in behalf of the defendants on Wednesday, when the case went to the jury.

SENATE VOTES TO 'SOAK' EVERYBODY

Tax Burdens On "Little
Fellow" Increased
By Committee

WASHINGTON — The Senate finance committee embarked Wednesday on a "soak-everybody" tax program.

Meeting secretly, the committee outdid the House in imposing tax burdens on the "little fellow" by increasing the normal income tax rates, and then, for good measure, boosting the maximum and surtax rate.

The decision came as a blow to sales tax proponents, who are advocating a general manufacturers' sales tax to distribute levies evenly, fairly and painlessly without penalizing any group.

Normal taxes were raised over the House bill from 2 to 3 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income, from 4 to 6 on the second \$4,000, and from 7 to 9 per cent on all other incomes. In the present law, the rates are 1 1/2, 3 and 5 per cent.

The surtax maximum was increased from 40 to 45 per cent.

Sponsored by Democrats, the move to increase income levies carried by 16 to 1. Senator Couzens, Michigan, Republican, was the sole objector. He thought the increases weren't high enough. His motion to restore wartime rates, with a 12 per cent maximum on normal incomes and 65 per cent on surtaxes, was defeated, 11 to 7.

Treasury experts estimated the

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Four Die In Blaze Which Razes Block Of Seven Buildings

PORTSMOUTH, O.—Three persons burned to death, a fourth died from shock, four were injured, and forty-eight persons were made homeless in a fire which destroyed seven houses in one block in the east end of the city early Wednesday morning.

Burned to death were Mrs. Mary E. Bentley, 41, and her two daughters, Edith, 9, and Lottie, 8. Euphrates Buckley, 76, escaped from the flames, but dropped dead later from a heart attack.

James Bentley, surviving member of the Bentley family, husband and father of the dead, suffered injuries about the head when he leaped from a roof. All of the injured are expected to recover.

LINDBERGH PLANS COAST HUNT NOW

Father Seeks To Contact
Men Who Kidnaped
Infant Son

NEW YORK.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh Wednesday, was reported about to join John H. Curtis, Norfolk, Va., shipbuilder, in a cruise along the Virginia coast to make contact with the men who kidnaped his infant son fifty-nine days ago.

The report originated at Norfolk, Tuesday, at Hopewell, it was said that the men with whom

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MAN WALKING OFF EFFECTS OF DRUG

Hospital Orderlies Prod
Him On So He'll
Keep Awake

NEW YORK.—The Newark City hospital had a strange patient Wednesday. He was not in bed, or on the operating table. Instead, he paced the corridors incessantly, on dragging feet, while orderlies urged him forward.

Sometimes he rested in a chair, exhausted, while his attendants pinched and prodded him, to keep him still awake. Then, when his head fell forward and he seemed about to doze, his guardians set him on his feet again and forced him forward in his endless grind down the long corridors, up stairs and down, and back again.

Late Wednesday afternoon, he had been fifteen hours on the march and the rest periods were growing longer as his muscles fagged, but not until well into the night will he have rest.

Howard Edwards, 30, is the patient. Tuesday night at 11:30 he was admitted to the hospital, suffering from the effects of a large overdose of soporific medicine.

Doctors examined him and they decided that his only chance for life was to fight off the drug.

"Keep him moving," they instructed, and Edwards set out on his tedious marathon.

Orderlies went with him to urge him forward when he faltered in the drug's grip. The orderlies wore out and went to bed.

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DARROW PLEADS FOR ACQUITTAL OF DEFENDANTS

Penalty For Conviction
From 20 Years To
Life In Prison

HONOLULU — Hawaii's celebrated criminal, social, and political case, the Fortescue-Massie murder trial, is now in the hands of a jury of half white and half mixed races, with no one confident of the outcome.

The trial closed shortly after 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon when instructions were read by Judge Charles S. Davis. It is the practice of this court to remain open until 9 o'clock at night (2:30 a. m. Chicago time) for a verdict and then to send the jury out for the night.

Bitter Against Massie

Prosecutor John C. Kelley asked the jury to return a verdict of guilty of conspiracy for an unlawful act resulting in the death of Joseph Kahahawai against Mrs. Granville Fortescue, her son-in-law, Lieut. Thomas H. Massie, U. S. N., and the naval enlisted men, E. J. Lord and Albert O. Jones. All probably will stand or fall together. The penalty under conviction for second degree murder is from 20 years to life in prison.

Kelley closed the case for the prosecution with a vitriolic attack on Lieut. Massie and much waving of the Hawaiian flag. His argument followed a dramatic appeal by Clarence Darrow, 75 year old Chicago lawyer, for the acquittal of the defendants.

Courtroom Crowded

Every inch of the little gray and white courtroom, shaded by banyans and palms, was occupied by socially prominent whites, army and navy officers, lawyers and officials. Less than a dozen Hawaiians were in the room.

Seats brought high prices from those who stood in line all night. Broadcast arrangements were made in a room across the hall.

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SENATE REFUSES CHICAGO'S PLEA

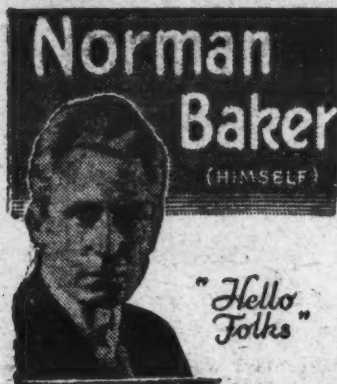
Bill For City To Give
Further Help To
Jobless Beaten

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Chicago's plea for additional relief for its unemployed—at its own expense—was rejected Wednesday by the Illinois state senate. A bill to double the \$20,000,000 plan approved last February was defeated in the upper chamber of the general assembly by a vote of 21 ayes to 19 noes.

At the time that the measure, sponsored by the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, was under consideration it had been accepted generally that only a bare majority of 26 votes would be required for passage in this house. But when the proceedings were over the lawyers said that a full two-thirds, or thirty-four, would be required and this ruling staggered proponents of the bill.

For the time being at least it led them to throw up their hands and admit that the three concurrent special sessions might as well quit business. They talked of an early morning meeting today which would finish up the necessary work now on the schedule.

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Norman Baker
(HIMSELF)
"Hello Folks"

MEXICO DOES NOT have the unemployment that you have in the States—I have visited many towns—large and small from 1,000,000 to 500 population and fail to find the streets filled with unemployed—it's because Mexicans live within their means—they are not foolish enough to enslave their future paying off bills for things they cannot afford—they do not overtax their credit like we do in the States.

WONDERFUL—the climate in Mexico is hot during the day but always nice if you can keep in the shade—but the nights—**WONDERFUL**—you generally need a blanket—where I sleep to night—the breeze is actually blowing the sheets nearly off the bed—that's not unusual—Mexico is forging ahead step by step and look for great things from her in the next 10 years—they are tired of revolutions and there will not be any more of very long duration.

INVESTORS—if you wish one of the best, safest investments—drop a line to my main office at Muscatine, Iowa, and we will send you full particulars—not only a good investment but every dollar you invest will bring forth fruit for the whole populace by giving the public something it well needs—

WOULD YOU like to be one who helps to put over one of the largest radio stations in the whole world—if so, write me a letter and I will tell you how you can do it and earn 6 per cent while you are **DOING IT**—you know what the government of U. S. did to KTNT—the examiner is quoted as saying that if Baker had been less ambitious on the radio they would not have revoked the license of KTNT—but they know they revoked it on account of the medical trust which has tried for three years now to prove Baker's cancer formulas a fake—and **CAN'T DO IT**—now you can help in building a station that will no doubt be heard around the world—150,000 watts—do you want it?—if so write me and I'll tell you all.

AIRPLANES—just got out of one a few days ago—and it makes me say—never again—I flew 640 miles over mountains—the sky was fine when we started but after three hours in air, we hit rain and fog—right over the highest mountains—pilot was afraid to go high above fog believing he would hit some mountain top—he went here and there—changed his course—kept close to ground as possible and could not have landed if we had wanted to—finally he got out of it—and I **WAS GLAD**—then when we landed at the fields—he refused to take that plane up again for three days because of defective parts—had I known that at the start—I would never have taken the trip in a bad plane—I'm keeping on the ground from now on.

IS YOUR subscription paid up?—if not—why don't you help matters along by sending in a few cents so that your paper will not be stopped—you should not miss one copy of the Free Press—you learn things in our columns that if Clyde Rabedaux dared to print them in Muscatine's second largest paper, he would lose his job from his Davenport Boss—that makes me think—has his Boss Adler succeeded in opening the bank in Davenport full blast?—I hope so—so some of you folks can get your money—maybe it's open I have not heard—I'm too far away.

IN MEXICO—they do a few things differently—a gang of bandits pulled up a rail in the tracks of the main railroad from Monterey to Mexico City—distance about 640 miles—the fast train was wrecked—the engineer and fireman killed—all passengers robbed—within couple weeks 12 men were captured—**SHOT AT ONCE**—no fooling—then the other

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CHILD LABOR IS SERIOUS PROBLEM

Lower Wages and Loss of Adult Labor Result From Conditions

With reliable statistics showing that at least a million boys and girls less than 18 years old are toiling for wages—despite the fact that some 6,000,000 adults are unemployed—the United States government is making a determined effort for legislation, both national and state, to cope with this latest development in the child labor problem.

Curtailment of child labor can be accomplished best through state legislatures, experts have found, and this spring and summer various methods of legislation to this end are to be offered throughout the nation.

Serious Effects Cited
Child labor, particularly in times of depressed employment, has many ill effects which did not enter into the picture years ago when the problem was attacked chiefly from an economic and social standpoint.

"Today child labor is depressing wage scales and weakening the bargaining power and self-respect of adult labor," says one authority. "Nobody is being aided. Education is curtailed, health impaired, standards of living lowered, and unemployment aggravated. In some cases children have actually displaced their fathers and mothers in industry."

One of the greatest means for unemployment relief is reduction of child labor, maintains the children's bureau of the Department of Labor.

Millions Out of School
Figures compiled in the 1932 census show that 3,300,000 children between the ages of 7 and 17 are habitually out of school. Of this number 2,000,000 are wage earners, according to the National Education Association. Unemployment effects even child labor, however, and it is probable that the number of working children is nearer the million mark. In many large cities children less than ten years old are always employed in some industries, it is declared, while other children find regular employment in tobacco fields, tenement factories, textile mills, and other industries. Especially large numbers are engaged in farm labor, records show.

Many states, in effect, sanction child labor through laws which regulate the employment of persons less than 21 years old.

LINDBERGH PLANS COAST HUNT NOW

Father Seeks To Contact Men Who Kidnaped Infant Son

(Continued from page one)

The Norfolk negotiators have been conversing had already been found by Col. Lindbergh. Neither rumor could be verified.

Mr. Curtis returned to Norfolk Wednesday morning, after another trip in the interests of negotiations for the return of the baby, but would not comment on his own efforts or on any of the reports concerning Col. Lindbergh's movements. He referred questions to Rear Admiral Guy H. Burroughs, spokesman for the group, which also includes the Very Rev. H. Dobson Peacock.

Mr. Curtis has been on the Marcon, Charles H. Consolovo's yacht, since Sunday, and presumably has been hunting for the baby or trying to communicate with representatives of the kidnapers. The Marcon lay somewhere in Norfolk harbor Wednesday.

Records of a hundred thousand criminals in Europe are being checked to trace, if possible, the handwriting of the kidnapers, Col. H. Norman Schwarzhopf, superintendent of the New Jersey state police, said in a news bulletin announcing the return from Europe of Maj. Charles H. Schoeffel.

The major's investigation abroad produced no definite results, he was forced to admit.

SEXES EQUAL IN OLD EGYPT
In the Sixth century, B. C., men and women enjoyed equal rights in Egypt.

Linked With Fatal Explosion In Ohio



(Acme Photo)

Two men, who have been sought by the police of Columbus, Ohio, since an explosion in the new state office building there on April 14 killed ten persons and injured fifty-three, are under arrest in Chicago. The men held are Frank Wilson (left), 22 years old, and Edward Wallace (right), 30 years old, said to be a safebreaker and a former convict. They were taken into custody by Sergt. Frank Hayes of the Kensington police station.

Happiness Flies Away When Blind Woman Regains Sight

"Wish I Were Blind Again" She Says In Interview

DENVER, Colo.—For fourteen years Mrs. William Dunagan of 412 West Colfax avenue, known as the "optical marvel woman," was blind but happy. She lived in a world of make-believe and retained impressions of life she got as a girl.

For the last five years through the skill of medical science, Mrs. Dunagan has been able to see. One by one her dream castles have tumbled down, and as the climax to a series of disillusionments she and her husband have separated. It is reported he will seek a divorce.

"When my sight returned, my troubles began," Mrs. Dunagan declared. "Now happiness is just a memory. For fourteen years I was blissfully ignorant of what was really going on about me. When I went blind I was a girl. In those days life moved slowly. Divorces were almost unheard of. Now everything is changed."

Happy When Blind
"If I could go back to a life of darkness, I would be happy. I have seen too much."

Dunagan, an employee of the Denver Tramway company, is living in a hotel at 406 Sixteenth street. He has been separated from his wife since last December.

News of the separation was concealed until Saturday, when Dunagan published a notice that he would not be responsible for debts contracted by any other person in his name.

"My wife and I couldn't get along after she recovered her sight," Dunagan declared. "That seemed to change everything. Before that we got along fine. We were happy. But as soon as Bess got so she could see, she wasn't contented any longer. Finally we just agreed to disagree. I am sure if she had remained blind this separation would not have happened."

In January, 1927, Mrs. Dunagan underwent an operation at the Colorado General hospital. She also had two abscessed teeth extracted and a few days later began to regain her sight.

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That's why we're so busy.
Phone 319
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CLEANERS

MAN WALKING OFF EFFECTS OF DRUG

Hospital Orderlies Prod Him On So He'll Keep Awake

(Continued from page one)

Fresh men succeeded them. All through the night, and morning, Edwards toiled about the hospital.

Wednesday afternoon, as his exhaustion gained upon him, the physicians ordered that he rest from time to time. He was not put to bed. A chair was set up in the corridor. There Edwards sat, with his attendants around him to see that, though he recovered partly from the effects of muscular fatigue, he did not go to sleep. Sleep might be fatal.

As he marched on, and as he rested, Edwards' physical condition was under constant check. When his exhaustion is so great that his heart might be affected he will be put to bed for a little while.

gag underwent an operation at the Colorado General hospital. She also had two abscessed teeth extracted and a few days later began to regain her sight.

Her case puzzled surgeons and dentists and the theory was advanced that she never had been blind, but suffered a "psychic illusion." Surgeons who performed the operation said there were no defects apparent in her eyes. At present Mrs. Dunagan has perfect sight.

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DARROW PLEADS FOR ACQUITTAL

Penalty For Conviction From 20 Years To Life In Prison

(Continued from page one)

Circuit Judge Charles S. Davis refused to permit the use of the courtroom for that purpose.

Kahahawai's father and mother were in the front row, a few seats removed from the four defendants. Mrs. Massie was in court, looking quite normal again. Darrow wore a new gray suit and his hair was neatly slicked as he made the plea which may turn the wheels of fate not only for these defendants, but may alter the course of political affairs and government in these forlorn fairy isles.

After a conference in the court chambers which delayed the opening of the trial, the lawyers came out to find their seats taken. Darrow shook hands with Mrs. Massie. Chairs were finally found and the curtain was lifted on this scene in the great drama.

Darrow Talks on Fate

Darrow told the jury that this case illustrates the mysterious workings of time, chance, and fate as have few others. He said it shows how weak and powerless are human beings against the fate which overhangs us all. He said that eight months ago Mrs. Fortescue lived in Washington, respected and well known.

Thomas Massie, he said, worked hard and by study and application became a lieutenant in the navy. He was respected, intelligent, and courageous, for he chose the hardest, most dangerous part of the service. He had a young wife, Mr. Darrow continued, who was handsome, intelligent, and known and admired in the community.

Reviews History of Case

"What has befallen this family that is here today in connection with a criminal act for which the jury has been asked to send two of its members to prison for life?" Darrow asked, "What has happened in this long series of events? How much did they have to do with it all?"

"It is a case of fate for the whole family, their life, future, and name. It is bound up with a criminal act committed by some one else in which they had no part. I want to show you how long Massie's mind was ailing and the reason for it."

Darrow spoke in a slow and leisurely manner, uttering the philosophy that has been his for many years, that man is but a puppet of fate. He occasionally raised his voice, but never in the manner of oration. He began his story with the dance last Sept. 12, on the night of the rape of Mrs. Massie. The jurors all gazed at his face and listened to his every word.

MOST NORDIC COUNTRY

Sweden is said to be the most Nordic country in the world.

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Mon.—Tues.



Get Ready For the Fun
NOW PLAYING
BUCK JONES
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"HIGH SPEED"
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Sat. Mid-Nite Show
JOAN CRAWFORD
in
"DANCE FOOLS DANCE"

KING AND QUEEN SPEND BUSY DAYS

Day of British Rulers
Rivals Bustle of
Big Industry

London—Any ordinary day in the lives of the King and Queen of England is like a busy day in one of the world's greatest business organizations.

From 6 a. m. until about 10:30 p. m., Buckingham Palace, to outward appearances a quiet, stately royal home, is actually a hive of bustle and activity. At 6 a. m. the Palace servants take over control from the night watchman. By 9 a. m. they have cleaned and dusted the 500 rooms and the almost endless corridors and passages.

Between 9 and 10 a. m. an army of secretaries, officials, clerks and stenographers arrive. The business side of the royal household is in full swing before many an ordinary business man is at his office.

King Early Riser

In the meantime things have begun to stir in the southwest wing of the Palace, where their Majesties have their private apartments. Every day the King is up before 8 a. m., sometimes taking a canter in Hyde Park and, in any case, spending an hour reading before breakfast. He carefully studies official telegrams and government dispatches that have come in overnight and then takes a glance at the morning papers, putting them by for a closer reading later in the day.

The royal breakfast, a simple meal, is served in the Chinese room at 8:30 a. m.

Immediately after breakfast the King confers with Sir Clive Wigram, his private secretary and chief adviser. Together they go through the immense mail and the King dictates notes indicating the lines on which replies are to be sent.

Before luncheon is served at 1:30 the King always finds time to take a short stroll in the palace grounds, accompanied only by his pet Cairn terrier, Bob. The King and Queen meet for the first time since breakfast when lunch is served in the Chinese room, where their majesties take all meals except on state or official occasions.

Queen Busy Too

By this time the Queen has dealt with her own tremendous mail, arranged various future engagements with her secretaries, directed numerous domestic affairs of the palace, and perhaps been out on one of her numerous shopping expeditions. After the midday meal the King takes a short rest.

Six o'clock often brings more political visitors for a discussion on some point of policy, or a report of a new development, and the afternoon and evening are invariably busy periods until the royal dinner time at 8:30. Fortunately the King has the reputation of being a quick dresser and can change from the full dress uniform of a field-marshal to evening dress in a few minutes.

Senators Learn Of Bear Raids



(Acme Photo.)

Matthew C. Brush, veteran New York stock exchange operator, testifying at senatorial inquiry in Washington last Friday. Left to right: Senator John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, Mr. Brush, and Senator Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut.

SOCIAL LEADER KILLS HIMSELF

Wife Told How To Run
Business And Make
Investments

(Continued from page One)

their dad was industrious and make them believe he will come back to tell them about the business. Anna is nice, and have her take hold right away. A lot of promises may keep business on. She understands all details, so try to keep her on.

I believe Anna, Lester, and Bob can run things. I suggest a working force of Lester, \$40; Anna, \$30; Robert, \$30, making a total of \$100. Let them employ an extra man for about \$18. Charles Tobin will take care of prospective sales at regular rates. Pay all minor notes when they mature.

The persons referred to by their first names are Anna McCaffrey, bookkeeper; Lester McCaffrey, Mrs. Styles' brother and chief mechanic of the company, and Robert Comptello, assistant foreman. Mr. Tobin is sales-manager of the firm.

After dinner the royal couple occasionally get a little light entertainment. Both are radio fans and when more important matters do not claim their attention, they switch on the big loudspeaker in the King's room and listen in like thousands of their humble subjects.

Expert Announces Measurements For "Perfect Figure"

LONDON — Girls! Dig for those old-fashioned tape-measures and run the rule over yourselves. For here's the latest of the usual summer crop of measurements that every girl's figure should have.

They have been compiled by a beauty expert here, after taking the measurements of scores of British girls, and if your waistline doesn't agree with this expert's figures, then you do not qualify for the 1932 pulchritude stakes.

The all-important figures, for figures, are:

Height	5 ft. 4 ins.
Neck	12½ ins.
Bust and Chest	34 ins.
Waist	27 ins.
Upper arm	10 ins.
Lower arm	9 ins.
Hips	34 ins.
Thigh	18 ins.
Calf	13 ins.
Ankle	8½ ins.

SENATE VOTES TO 'SOAK' EVERYBODY

Tax Burdens On "Little
Fellow" Increased
By Committee

(Continued from page one)

new normal rates would bring in an additional \$29,000,000 from the "little fellows," and surtax boost an additional \$4,000,000 from the rich. The House figured the total revenues from the income schedules as \$211,000,000. The Senate action will raise these revenues to \$224,000,000.

Disposing of income taxes, the committee then approved the House rates on estates and gifts. The inheritance maximum is 45 per cent on estates above \$10,000,000, and the gift tax top rate is 33½ per cent in excess of \$10,000,000. The personal exemption on gifts was raised from \$3,000 to

SENATE REFUSES CHICAGO'S PLEA

Bill For City To Give
Further Help To
Jobless Beaten

(Continued from page One)

But less excitable heads were saying that they thought two or three days' work next week would be advisable before the sine die adjournment.

The showdown on the jobless relief program came at the close of several hours of discussion by the "elder statesmen" during which there were pictures drawn of the days of terror that will prevail in Chicago and other industrial sections before next March unless further financial aid is supplied by government.

After the talk was concluded it was conceded that sufficient preliminary work hadn't been done by those in favor of the plan, that it had been submitted here without the laying of the groundwork, but the showdown disclosed once more a drawing of the lines between Chicago and downstate.

The general theory of the relief plan is that each county, by surrendering proportionately its claim to its share in the state gasoline tax, shall repay the amount it receives for relief, but the fact that the bills necessarily require that a tax shall be imposed for the amount of the appropriation in the event that the gasoline tax is inadequate, aroused the opposition of the downstaters.

\$5,000. House exemptions on normal taxes were kept at \$1,000 for single persons, \$2,500 for married couples and \$400 for each dependent. The committee retained the earned income limitation at \$12,000.

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Paraffin Base—blended
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gal. 50c gal.

KTNT OIL STATION

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Men's Work Shoes

\$1.69

Here are shoes that will
resist the hardest wear.
A Guarantee behind every
pair. Sold at new low
prices!

Women's Footwear

Pumps, ties, straps—all
styles of heels. See our
ladies' summer sandals
—with heels \$1.19 pr.

As Low As

\$1.65

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\$2.98

Come In and Vote For The Slogan You
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Albert Fischer Shoe Store

"The Store With the Steps"

107 East Second St.

Muscatine, Ia.

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)

ers were caught—they are now under investigation and no doubt 25 more will be shot—time rolled on for a week—another bandit, at least supposed to be one—threw a switch near a small town half way between Mexico City and Monterey and wrecked another passenger train—I passed it on the way up seeing the engine and cars in the ditch—mail car burned—I have lost over 25 letters in past weeks and no doubt they lay there in the ditch in ashes—he will be caught and then SHOT.

HURRAH FOR CURTIS—he knows politics and Iowa should take a lesson from him, Vice-President Curtis—the medical gang was persecuting and prosecuting Brinkley—he saw that this continual fight was turning public sympathy for Brinkley—he demanded it stop—they refused—he, it is said, threatened to resign the vice-presidency and they QUIT.

ROTTEN—So they say the times are in Muscatine—who's to blame? Clyde Rabedeaux, Dr. Beveridge, Dr. Howe, Mr. Adler, Iowa Avenue Bankers all may be able to tell you—things were booming in Muscatine when old KNTT was on the air—and thousands upon thousands of people, coming to Muscatine to spend their money—BUT NOW—it would take a microscope to find them—and still the merchants—SOME OF THEM—tie their anchor to the very gang that made things so ROTTEN FOR THEM NOW—we urge our good subscribers, readers and stockholders—BUY OF THOSE WHO ADVERTISE IN OUR COLUMNS, and shun those that made a BROKEN-DOWN CITY out of a prosperous one—Muscatine and Rochester, Minn., were two cities that never knew of a depression—Rochester does not now, but Muscatine does not have the 3,500 friends, visitors and sick folks walking the streets spending as they used to do before Fletcher, Blake and Gov. Turner followed the instructions of the Medical Trust of Iowa—still they cure cancer at the Baker Hospital in Muscatine and no other place has those famous Baker treatments—they are secret and exclusive with the Baker Hospital and will continue so until the gang quits their fighting us—then we will give up our secrets.

DO YOU NOTICE how suspicious some people always are about business concerns? How they are constantly claiming that such and such a store failed to give them a fair deal or sold them goods not as represented? There are of course people in business who are not on the square. But for the most part, in such communities as Muscatine at least, store people simply have to give honest goods, or they are forced out of business. Our experience is that our retail merchants are doing their best to give good goods and service, and if we have confidence in them and back them up, they will be able to treat us well.

IN OBEDIENCE to governmental decree, the property of former King Alfonso of Spain was put up at auction and some of Alfonso's aristocratic friends bid in his horses and put the steeds to death so that no one else might ever ride them. If you can think of anything more narrow-minded than that you will have to go some. Why murder the horses simply because Alfonso got to the end of his rope? The horses only carried Alfonso on their backs, and the whole Spanish people did the same thing.

DEATH AND TAXES may be certain everywhere else—but not in Trenton, Neb. The villagers there won't have to pay taxes for at least another year. The town has a \$10,000 surplus and no place to invest it, officials say. They credit municipally-owned utilities with having provided more than enough money to meet the town needs. Citizens were called upon to vote on the question as to whether they should be taxed, and their answer was "no" under the conditions.

SUPREME COURT BUILDING BEGUN

Highest Tribunal Will Have Own Home In Two Years

After nearly a century and a half of being housed in other buildings of the government, the Supreme Court of the United States will have a home of its own within the next two years in Washington.

Foundations already have been laid for a large marble building across the way from the capitol, and it is expected that work will continue steadily until the edifice stands complete, about two years hence.

Taft Selected Site

Years ago the suggestion was first advanced that the supreme court be given a building of its own—a hall of justice in keeping with its dignity and importance. But it was not until 1926 that congress decided the matter by authorizing the secretary of the treasury to acquire a site for a new building.

The site, comprising seven and a half acres just east of the capitol and across from the Library of Congress, was chosen by the late Chief Justice William Howard Taft. There will be erected a building extending 385 feet east and west and 304 feet north and south. The building will face west, with the front overlooking the capitol.

The supreme court room, around which other rooms will be grouped, will occupy the central part of the main floor, which is to be one story above the terrace level of the ground outside. The room will be 80 feet long, 72 feet wide, and two stories high. This will be an increase of about 60 per cent in floor space over the present quarters and will permit the seating of 300 persons.

Huge Law Library Planned

Grouped around the four courtyards will be individual offices for the justices of the court, so arranged that any justice can pass from his own chambers to the court room, the conference room, or the library without entering the public corridor. Also on this floor will be the conference room and offices for the attorney general and officials of the court.

The second floor will be utilized for libraries, document files, attorney's offices, and reading rooms. The third, which will cover only the central part of the building, will contain a large reading room and a library of 222,000 law books.

ILLINOIS "TOUGH" ON BANK BANDITS

Relentless Campaign By Bankers Is Felt In Underworld

No longer may robbers plunder the banks of Illinois, where they were once virtually undisturbed, without bringing upon their heads the indignation and the punishment of the people of the state.

The Illinois Bankers Association has placed a head price of \$1,000 on all bank thieves, organized an investigating department, and launched into a relentless war, the results of which are being felt in underworld circles throughout the nation.

In a recent two-week period 20 robberies, 12 of which were in Illinois and the others in adjoining states, were cleared up and confessions obtained implicating 10 men.

Since Jan. 1, 1930, 6 bandits have been killed, 97 committed to the penitentiary, 3 electrocuted for murders during robberies, another electrocuted for slaying two policemen who sought to arrest him, and 15 are under indictment awaiting trial.

In the words of Ross C. Saunders, head of the crime prevention bureau of the Illinois Bankers Association, "Illinois is tough on bank robbers and is getting tougher."

MAKING LIFE PLEASANT

The desire of being well pleased is universal; the desire of pleasing should be so, too. Let us not only scatter benefits, but even strew flowers for our fellow travelers in the rugged ways of this world.—Lord Chesterfield.

Destruction of Five Public Buildings Arouses Protest

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Protest is growing against the proposed ultimate destruction of five local and still serviceable public buildings valued at \$30,000,000, not to mention approximately the same number of hotels and apartment houses—some of them new—worth many thousands of dollars additional. This seemingly ruthless step is dictated by the federal building program. All these buildings are scheduled to be torn down to make way for the Mall triangle development and other capital beautification projects.

Public structures slated for demolition are the State, War and Navy building, the Post Office Department building, the District of Columbia municipal building, the former Southern Railway office structure (temporarily occupied by the government) and the Munitions building. Private structures slated to go include the Driscoll hotel with its eight-story addition, a tourists' rendezvous near the Capitol, and several modern brick apartment houses in the vicinity of the Lincoln memorial, including the Potomac Park Apartments built by Frederic J. Haskin with syndicated question-and-answer money.

"Architectural Orgy"

Even though President Hoover refers to the State, War and Navy structure as an "architectural orgy" it cost \$10,038,482.42 to build and is still doing important duty. Indeed, now that the War and Navy departments are practically out of it, it is being done over for the exclusive use of Secretary Stimson's department. One of the largest of the old government buildings in Washington, it is in the fanciful though rather bleak style of its day, having been begun in 1871 and not completed until 17 years later. It covers 4½ acres and contains two miles of corridors. Here is housed the valuable State Department library of some 60,000 volumes and many historic papers. At the present time this massive pile of gray stone is valued at \$15,000,000, independent of the ground which is worth \$4,800,000 additional.

The District building is quite a modern and imposing structure, having been completed in 1908 at a cost of \$2,000,000, not including \$550,000 for the site. It is of white marble and houses District of Columbia officials who minister to the mythical city of Washington. The federal government helps to support the District (which has no vote) in return for non-taxing of United States property at the capital. The Dis-

trict building is carried on the assessment books at three and a half million but, with its new \$10,000 red slag roof and other features, this structure represents an expenditure of about five million. It is this building that Senators Bingham (Rep.) of Connecticut and Fletcher (Dem.) of Florida and Representative Thatcher (Rep.) of Kentucky particularly have in mind in asserting that destruction of capital buildings which are still practical and architecturally attractive would constitute wasteful extravagance at a time when rigid economy should prevail. "To demolish the District building," avers Senator Fletcher, "would be a waste of money, and wholly unjustified."

Government Generous

The former Southern Railway building, also on historic Pennsylvania avenue, is valued by the District assessor at \$1,800,000, but the government paid about 50 per cent above that amount. It adjoins the District building and houses various governmental activities pending completion of new federal buildings. Farther east on Pennsylvania avenue is the old Post Office Department building. A feature of this structure is a great glass-covered inner court in which for 11 years has hung one of the largest American flags, that banner being 62½ feet long by 36 feet wide and weighing 90 pounds, and which, incidentally, is now sadly in need of a bat (a local swimming pool and local American Legionnaires having volunteered for the task). The Post Office Department building is assessed at \$1,500,000 for the land, at the rate of \$25 per square foot, and \$3,000,000 for the building. The building actually cost \$2,585,835 to erect on land costing \$655,490.77 additional. Completed in 1899 it has long been criticized from an architectural viewpoint. However, it continues to be the headquarters of the Post Office Department. This building should not be confused with the new and handsome city post office adjoining the Union station.

The Munitions building, just below the Pan American building (the world's second handsomest building) and almost on a line between the Washington monument and the Lincoln Memorial, is not one of the temporary structures erected during the late war. Though completed in August, 1918, it was designed for permanency and has, in fact, taken

ILLINOIS BANKER HANGS FOR HOBBY

Executioner Of 62 May Assist In Hanging Trunk Slayer

Hanging is the hobby of George Phillip Hanna, banker and farmer, of Epworth, Ill., who may be invited by Arizona authorities to assist in the execution of Winnie Ruth Judd, trunk slayer, which is set for May 11, at Phoenix.

When Hanna witnessed his first execution, many years ago at McLeansboro, Ill., the prison crew bungled the job, he says. Horrified by what he saw, he got his own rope, studied hanging, and since then, has set the noose about the necks of 62 condemned men.

The last man he executed was Charlie Birger, of Cairo, Ill., notorious gang leader and terrorist, who hanged at Benton, Ill. He says he may go to Phoenix for the Judd execution, for he's never seen a woman executed and would like to be sure that it is carried out with a minimum of pain.

If he does go, he will carry with him the rope with which he hanged his last 15 condemned persons. It is hand-made of four-ply fiber hemp and cost \$65. He tests it with sand bags to make sure it will stand the strain.

Hanna, 58, heavy set, and almost ponderous in manner and appearance, is of delicate sympathy and perception.

over most of the War and Navy Department's activities transferred from the misnamed State, War and Navy building. Low and of plain construction, and with a wide expanse of roof that could easily be bridged over to make an aviation landing field, it extends approximately three blocks and represents an expenditure of \$3,420,000.

Even the Washington auditorium may be razed for future Army and Navy buildings. This public hall, seating 6,000 and erected at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000, has not been a success as far as acoustics are concerned.

But whether these buildings are demolished or not, Washington will remain, as E. S. Mowat, a recent visitor from Durban, Africa, exclaimed, "the most beautiful city in the world, barring none."—The Pathfind.

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As We See It

HOME OWNERS' TROUBLES

Fifteen million American families desire their own homes, says the executive of the American Home Construction council. These folks have conceived a dream of owning one spot of God's earth from which no man can oust them. A worthy aim. But high taxes and high interest charges are the angels with the flaming swords that keep them out of their paradise.

If it were not for taxes and interest, millions of Americans would be buying and building homes today. First mortgage money is usually offered at a reasonable rate. But second and third mortgages are different, and frequently come high.

It is a tragic moment when a family, unable to keep up its interest payments, has to quit the home of its dreams. Many visions have gone up in smoke as fleeting as that of the hearth fire. If these folks had had some cash of their own to put up, instead of having to borrow all, the dream might be a reality still.

Prices of real estate have taken a terrific deflation in Iowa. The time to buy is when prices are low. Houses cost far less than cost of construction now.

The federal, state, and municipal governments have in the past been operated on the theory that the taxpayers could have almost anything they wanted. A delightful state of mind, while it lasts. At present we have come down to the chilling reality where they can have what they can afford, and some folks fail to realize it even yet. However, enough people have grasped that truth so taxes will probably be less.

People who own homes have acquired stock in the business of operating a community, and they want it to run well. Also they have an incentive to make their share of the property look

like something. That state of mind should be encouraged, and placing needless burdens on it is like overloading your own workhorse.

RICH FOLKS' TROUBLES

The rich man has virtually vanished from the American picture, says Charles M. Schwab, famous steel magnate. The wealthy are afraid to look in their ledgers, to see if they are worth anything, he said.

Mr. Schwab may take a too pessimistic view of the situation. Yet anyone can see that the wealth and income of these folks has been enormously reduced, and many are wiped out. Many of them had most of their money in common stocks. When such a stock drops from 200 or 100, to 10 or 5, and stops paying dividends, anyone can see where the owner thereof gets off.

Many of these people would be glad to sell their palatial homes, only they might not get 20 or even 10 per cent of their cost.

People will not be so anxious now to get rich quick, as to create sure and dependable incomes. The only way to acquire such sure incomes, is to make business run like a clock, instead of like a fireworks display. And that clockwork regularity is had only when the masses have a stable earning and spending power. Much of the money that heaped up the paper fortunes which have shrunk or collapsed, should have gone into reserves for business, creating a balance wheel that would carry industry through slow days.

Excessive hopes should not be pinned on the taxes to be placed on these rich folks. They should pay every dollar they can, but in many cases squeezing them any further means discharging servants and other help, and slowing down the industries in which they are interested.

Excessive differences in wealth create a low earning and spending power among masses of people. When business runs slow, that meager spending power is crippled, trade halts, and rich and poor suffer together. The American people are going to build a better future, in which stable earning and spending power for all will be the primary objective.

NO DEBT PAYMENTS?

Uncle Sam took another hitch in his tightened belt, when he read that the British government budget makes no provision for payments on the debts owed the United States. This omission caused a stir in our senate. Confidence was expressed that Britain would pay as usual. But will she? And if she defaults, other powers will do so.

Most of the plans for balancing our federal budget include as income the payments on those debts. To some of us, it looks like dream money, or the bills they pass in theatrical performances. Our people should not bank too highly on such a hypothetical asset.

If they fail to pay, many of our people will denounce those countries as welchers. And those countries will again call us "Uncle Shylock." Such bickerings accomplish nothing for anyone. The nations should quit crabbing, and co-operate for the common aim of economic recovery. It is useless for any one nation to expect complete recovery, while others are desperately poor. We must all work together.

The war created an artificial prosperity, during which the American people stepped out, and they stepped very high. Not keeping their eyes on the ground where they were doing this fancy stepping, they stubbed their toes. They are now rubbing their shins, and cursing everyone in sight but themselves, when they are principally responsible for their present troubles.

There is no reason for discouragement. Our people can do a big business just by supplying their own needs. The rest of the world will buy our products freely when they get any money. If we will stop running our Uncle Samuel into debt any further, put our banks in such shape that they can lend money as usual, and quit jumping at every shadow, we shall soon go ahead very comfortably.

Our Platform for the People is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

People's Pulpit

Midwest Free Press.

Dear Sir:

From "Great Intellectuals": "But the 'Great Intellectuals' soon saw that if they continued a direct exchange of pebbles for food, everyone would soon have a goodly supply of the pebbles and should discover that they were worthless."

The "Great Intellectuals" had induced the islanders to form an organization supposed to be for public welfare, to which everyone was compelled to pay tribute. So the "Great Intellectuals" by cajolery and bribery, induced the officials of the organization to have pebble "certificates" printed, the people paying the cost. These certificates, being turned over to the pebble owners, were then loaned to the people for use as a medium of exchange. And the interest was plenty high.

A few of the people said that the organization, supposed to be for common welfare, should print certificates sufficient for a medium of exchange, basing such certificates on a real value, such as public land, or forests and mines, or even on human labor, instead of on worthless pebbles; and that of on worthless labor, be paid into circulation for actual work for the public. But the "Great Intellectuals" had by this time become very powerful, so they were able to hire soothsayers to denounce as "radicals" or "anarchists" any persons who attempted to expose their racket. The people went on paying interest on their medium of exchange until they paid themselves into serfdom, even being compelled to pay tribute on the homes they had built and the gardens they had made.

But this is not all of the doings of the "Great Intellectuals." The Gold Star mothers should speak.

Depressions, (the gold-owners prefer the word depression to the word panic,) are a necessary part of the great cycle of plutocratic or "divine right" rule. Every panic leaves more of the wealth

of the nation in the hands of the few, and brings the farmers, industrial workers and honest business men a little nearer to actual serfdom.

We need not look to the "Great Intellectuals" who have brought Americans into the present straits with any hopes that they will get us out of them. Their efforts toward peace and prosperity for all are merely smoke screens. They are concerned only for their own safety and ill-gotten wealth.

Relief must come from the common people, those who provide the food, the clothing, the homes, and other essentials and comforts for all. They must install a democracy in place of the plutocracy that wears the mask and assumes the name of democracy. They must reduce the number of officials, curb their power, abolish legislators and become their own law-making body, print and control their medium of exchange—install in reality public service for public welfare.

Julian C. Cook,
Brooksville, Fla.

Mid-West Free Press.

We all wonder how long this depression will last. The tide must soon turn. Stockholders and subscribers of this paper, please hang on, keep your subscriptions paid, if only for three months ahead, because in about half a year or more the outlook may be entirely different.

How easily some persons change their views. Once they were so strong for this paper, then they turn right around, and paint it as black as they can, just because it does not always agree with their views. The persons who look after the financial interests alone know how much a week it costs to run a newspaper, and they must be careful not to get in debt.

No matter what our business is today, we all know we must be very careful to cut down all expenses, and do without a lot of

things. Even at that most of us cannot make ends meet.

To my mind gossip is one of the biggest crimes, that usually goes unpunished. What a ruin they cause to many persons' lives, also ruins many businesses. In certain neighborhoods, and sections of the country, it seems to be a regular habit, to have some one for a target, to cause a scandal. Usually the person who is the target is the last one to hear of it. More often there is no truth in it whatever. Often the biggest gossip is held in highest esteem in the neighborhood. There is one universal law—one human being cannot do dirty work to another without having it come back to him some day in a different way.

Reading this in a Chicago paper "Bootleg crime, born of prohibition costs this country more every year than the government itself."

How many persons have ever thought and know. OF THE GRAFT BORN UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE COMPULSORY T. B. LAW. Most of us farmers know. All of this load the people pull with strange, never ending patience. Why does Governor Turner not look better or deeper into the graft of this law? He surely must know there is something wrong somewhere.

Isn't it true every time a law that is state wide or national in scope organized crime or graft follow in its wake. Sooner or later these laws must be modified or changed, else they will ruin the foundation of the entire nation. All civilized countries in this modern age ought to have the laws and conditions so as to guarantee every human being work, a good living, to progress along modern lines.

Hattie Kroeger,
Wilton, Iowa

Dear Mr. Baker,

Ralph Waldo Emerson once said "I like people who can do things." Emerson was prompted to say this after he had worked until exhausted trying to push a calf into the barn. A little girl came along and after telling the great student of literature, that

he was going at it wrong, put her fingers into the calf's mouth and walked into the barn with the calf. Mr. Emerson quickly ran into the house, and without washing his hands, wrote "I like people who can do things."

I am not a poet nor a philosopher as was Emerson, but I am like him in the sense that "I like people who can do things." That is why I like "Alfalfa Bill" because he has interpreted rights of the people of Oklahoma. He has clearly defined just where the rights of special interests stop, and where the rights of the people begin.

None the less Mr. Baker have you expressed those rights of the people, and while you were not in the executive position of "Alfalfa Bill Murray" to build a protective wall around the people, you have done something just as great or even greater, "You have educated them as to what the rights of the people are and ought to be." "And I like people who can do things."

Many perhaps who may read this article will recall the days of Doc. Mud. I was just a young lad at that time and we boys thought it smart to ridicule the fellow because he believed people could be cured without the use of drugs. His theory was to dig holes in a clay bank, fill them with water and give patients mud baths. Hence the alias of Doc. Mud.

I wish to be as brief as possible, however, in telling why I have repented many times for my then ignorance of the truth. One day a young athlete came to him from Chicago. Specialists had pronounced him suffering with an incurable disease. I do remember, however, that he came to Doc. Mud when he could scarcely walk in the fall and joined the base ball team in the spring and soon thereafter left claiming to be entirely well. This grateful fellow also "liked people who could do things."

After all what matters it to the man who wants to get well? Results are the only thing that count and it matters little whether the man that gets those results wallows his patient in

mud holes or looks at him through a monocle.

F. L. Luetkehans, DC
New London, Ia.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find 50c for the Free Press for three months. We sure enjoy your paper and think it is the best paper out. Would like to send for the year but will find it easier to send it this way as everything is so dead and money is scarce.

Yours truly,
J. M.,
Ely, Iowa.

Sir:

Enclosed you will find a one dollar bill for which please renew my subscription to the Midwest Free Press for six months. We all enjoy your paper and think it fine.

Yours for success,
Mrs. Honas Schmidt,
Clinton, Iowa.

Mid-West Free Press.

Dear Editor:

Enclosed is a post office order in the amount of \$1 for a six months continuation of my subscription.

I enjoy the Mid-West very much and anxiously look for every issue and the nation-wide news I find within.

Am wishing the Mid-West Free Press, also the Baker Hospital much success.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. Flora Burkholder,
Ft. Madison, Iowa.

Midwest Free Press

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General Features and Hints for Women

AND NOW—SUB-DEB FASHIONINGS!



By MARGOT HERZOG

High school and college girls are having a merry time with their fashions this season. For there never has been such a year for such unusual youthful styles or for such clever fabrics and color combinations. The jeune fille drawings on this page illustrate just how charming the styles for the girl in her teens and just a bit beyond her teens have become. Flounces, bows, dots, contrast, suspenders, diagonals are a few of the trends stressed. And each is done so perkily, so joyously, so becomingly youthful, it isn't any wonder that the chic girl of 1932 is pleased with them.

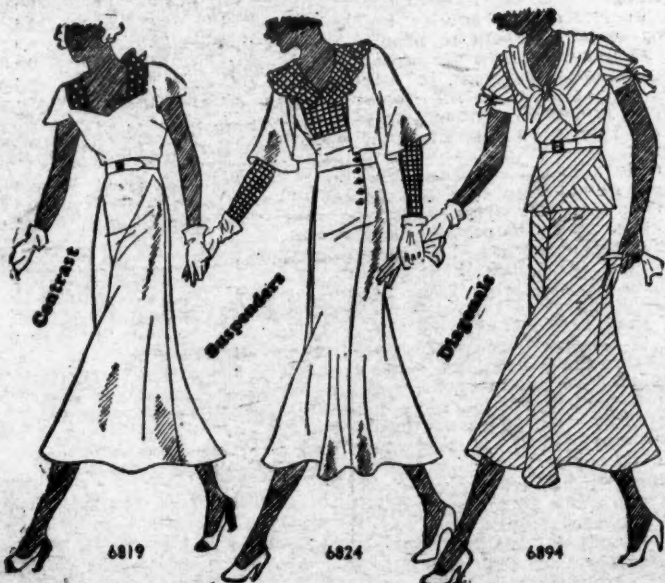
The flounced frock, McCall 6866, is designed along the "sweet sixteen" type of gown. It's a bit Empire with its high waistline, its long form-fitting skirt length, its numerous flounces and its tiny puffed sleeves and bertha collar. And, a word to the wise, it isn't hard to make for the many flounces are picoted... one reason why it is quick to duplicate its innate charm. The belt should be of colorful velvet or taffeta, and the material of the frock should be either a dainty beflowered voile or chiffon. Organza also can be chosen in either an eyeleted version or in a dainty pastel shade. This is the kind of frock dear to the heart of every young girl... for she loves its feminine grace, its youthfulness and above all its rather knowing charm which is derived from its source of inspiration, the Empire!

Next in line, under the heading of "Bows," is McCall Blouse 6902 and Skirt 6505. The pussycat bow shown in this nattily striped blouse is its most important feature. Tiny epaulet sleeves plus the huge bow tied just under the chin line give that necessary broad-shouldered look, while the simple one button trim and cut-up bodice section are other details which lift this design from mediocrity to high fashion notice. Fabric contrast and color contrast are also achieved between the skirt and blouse. Fabric is shown in the next lady on parade in McCall 6815 which makes use of a dotted shantung. Red and white, blue and white, orange and

white are some of the colorful dot harmonies one can choose, while it's fun to match the tiny bow and belt to the dot. That is, if the dot is red, these accessories should be red, if the dot is green or blue, they should follow out these color harmonies.

We find dots play a part in the make-up of McCall 6819. Under the heading of "Contrast," this white frock places two inserts of dotted material at the neckline. For modern color harmony use a red and white dot on one side, and a blue and white on the other. In this way, one accomplishes the patriotic in one's color scheme... not a bad idea in this year of the Bi-Centennial Celebration. This design is smart for all kinds of sports... it works in particularly well as a cool tennis frock. White mesh or a pastel cotton mesh... cotton, shantung or silk are other fabric choices. The lines are simple yet cleverly devised, while the bodice is minus any seamings or cut-out sections, depending solely upon the neckline contrast and the epaulets for interest.

The suspender frock is another design warranted to give pleasure to the jeune fille. This particular one has the cleverest suspenders, tiny e-ton jacket with half sleeves and a contrasting blouse. Besides, the waistline is built-up, a feature the young slender person wears easily. Buttons outline the seaming in the skirt, while contrast of fabric is featured in the blouse. A check has been chosen, though a cotton mesh, a dotted fabric or a diagonol could also be used. The frill about the neckline is the one feminine touch to a simple, tailored costume. Long sleeves are shown in this sketch, though one does not have to feature them, if one prefers shorter sleeves. And speaking of diagonals, as we were just a moment ago, the best young fashionable in our parade has chosen this fabric to make her frock, McCall 6894. She has shown her fashion knowledge too, by changing about the diagonal so that it runs one way in the bodice and skirt and still another way in the peplum section and in the sleeves. Bows, on sleeves and neckline of contrasting color add a cheerful touch.



CITY BACKYARD GARDENS AID TO LOW-COST DIET

This spring and summer, if predictions come true, there will be more gardens in backyards and city lots than in any year since the World War. By a vegetable garden, however small, the family hard hit by unemployment can often eke out the necessary food supply. Many localities have planted "subsistence gardens," planned to provide jobs for men out of work, as well as food for their families. Thousands of acres of idle land, it is said, lie in vacant lots within the boundaries of our large cities. In smaller cities and towns there are more backyards and probably better soil than in large cities. Owners and tenants have been planting many of these spaces to grow food they can not afford to buy, and for the same reason community gardens are developing in many cities.

It is easy to see, says the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, that by raising some vegetables people can provide a part of their food supply which they may not have the money to buy. In one group of well-cultivated community gardens some years ago, the average return from a tenth of an acre of land was about \$50 worth of vegetables, on the basis of present prices. This represented 100 hours of work—4 hours per week—which was all the time that the garden needed throughout the season.

There is another advantage in having a backyard garden. When the housewife must buy everything for the table, in a home where funds are short, there is often a serious lack of minerals and vitamins in the family diet. This is true because vegetables and fruits, which are rich in minerals and vitamins, are among the more expensive kinds of food. The backyard garden will provide, at very little cost, the foods—the vegetables, at least—which not only improve the flavor and variety of the daily meals, but also furnish the minerals and vitamins necessary for a balanced diet.

The garden also makes possible much more attractive meals. Fresh peas, snap beans, greens, young beets, spring onions, tomatoes, okra, lettuce, radishes, and possibly sweet corn—these, "out of our own garden," would be luxuries to most city families at any time.

Better Tires Aid To Women Drivers

Woman drivers who have experienced tire trouble on the road, with no male help available, have learned that good tires mean not only safer driving but also much greater freedom from worry.

Only a few years ago, the danger of punctures and blowouts kept most women drivers from making long motor trips, but since that time improvements in manufacture, including the perfection of air-cooled tires that resist the damaging effects of heat, have, in effect, opened all roads to women by freeing them from the menace of tire trouble.

WHAT SHOULD YOU WEIGH?

A woman five-feet-two, at the age of 24, should weigh 120; at 34, 124; and at 40, 127 pounds. A woman five-feet-four inches, at the age of 24, should weigh 126; at 29, 128 pounds; at 34, 131; at 40, 134 pounds. A woman five-feet-six inches, at 24, should weigh 133 pounds; at 29, 135; at 34, 137; at 40, 142.

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OUR READERS' COOKING

Help the other readers of the Midwest Free Press to cook. Send in the recipes you like best, sign your name and address, and they will be gladly published.

Bread Pudding

3 slices dry bread broken up fine
2 eggs
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup cooked raisins
Cinnamon
One pint milk
Mix the above ingredients and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with sauce made as follows:
1 cup brown sugar
1 heaping tablespoon flour
Butter the size of a walnut
Flavoring to taste
Mix with a little cold water and add to one and one-half cups of boiling water cook until clear. Pour over the bread pudding and serve.—Miss Edlight E. Rinner, Noble, Iowa.

Potato Pancakes

1 pint raw grated potatoes
1 pint sweet milk
1 egg
¼ teas. salt
1 teas. baking powder
Enough flour to make batter
Grate potatoes and immediately cover with sweet milk to keep from turning dark. Then add rest of ingredients and fry on hot griddle.—Mrs. Orvil Yeater, Muscatine, Iowa.

Boiled Spice Cake

2 cups sugar
2 cups raisins
2 cups water
1 cup lard or butter
2 teas. cloves
2 teas. cinnamon
1 teas. salt
Boil above ingredients five minutes and allow to cool. When cool add 2 teas. soda and three cups flour sifted together. Bake in slow oven one hour or more.—Leona Kinler, Williamsfield, Illinois.

Coloring Used To Dress Up Desserts

An easy way to give spring-time party desserts a touch of seasonal coloring is to use tinted coconut, which not only adds to the attractiveness of many kinds of desserts, but to their tastiness as well.

The manner of tinting it is simple: Sprinkle the coconut on white paper. Dilute a tiny bit of vegetable coloring—paste, tablet or liquid—in a small amount of water, pour over the coconut and rub evenly through the shreds.

To toast coconut, sprinkle it in a thin layer in a pan or baking sheet. Place under broiler in a hot oven. Toast until a golden brown, being careful that it does not burn.

THE NEW ARCHITECTURE

When a girl builds an air castle she always leaves out the kitchen—never the garage.—Chicago Tribune.

?

Kind of Milk

More important, however, than the amount of milk is the kind of milk. There is only one kind of milk for anyone—especially for children—and that is safe milk. According to the United States Public Health Service, "high grade raw milk is not safe milk. High grade raw milk, properly pasteurized, is safe milk."

PURE Milk Co.

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Chocolate Fudge

1 cup brown sugar
1 cup white sugar
¼ cup molasses (white)
½ cup cream
1½ squares chocolate
Mix sugar, molasses, cream and chocolate together, and boil until soft ball stage is reached, when tested in cold water. Set aside and stir in butter. Let cool, then beat until creamy adding nuts if desired, also flavoring.—Mrs. C. A. Dunbar, DeLong, Illinois.

Macaroni Salad

1 package elbow macaroni
½ lb. boiled ham
½ doz. sweet pickles
1 onion
1 small can pimento
A little grated cheese
Cook macaroni in boiling salted water until tender and drain. Grind ham, onions, pickles, pimentos in food chopper. Combine with macaroni add a good salad dressing and serve on a lettuce leaf.—Mrs. Otto Townsend, Carlinville, Illinois.

Graham Muffins

1 cup Graham flour
1 cup white flour
1 tables. sugar
¼ teas. salt
1 teas. baking powder
1 egg
1 teas. soda dissolved in
1 cup sour milk
1 tablespoon melted lard
Mix ingredients in order given and bake in gem tins for 20 minutes.—Mrs. Clarence Arnett, Prophetstown, Illinois.

Cheese Salad

½ pound cream cheese
2 sweet pickles
2 or 3 canned pimentos
3 hard boiled eggs
Chop all ingredients fine, mix with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce leaves.—Mrs. James Hill, Freeport, Ill.

Rich Sauce

1 cup sugar
½ cup butter
2 egg whites
½ cup boiling water
1 tablespoon of flour
Beat all together and cook in double boiler until thick.—Hattie Kroeger, Wilton, Iowa.

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"THE TURNING OF THE TIDE"

From Plain Talk Magazine
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Passed without the ballyhoo which accompanied the hypnotizing of most members of Congress into easing through the \$2,000,000,000 Bankers' Dole, the Glass-Steagall Bill, amending the Federal Reserve Act to increase the currency and liquid wealth of the United States, started an upswing of the stock market pendulum.

Eager to take credit for at least one constructive act before he leaves the White House on March 4 next, President Hoover claimed the Democratic-conceived Glass-Steagall bill as his own. When the stock market heard about this it immediately reacted downward, so little faith does the financial barometer of the country apparently have in the windy announcements that have emanated from the White House and Treasury Department during the past two years.

The Glass-Steagall bill was written by an Oklahoma, Robert L. Owen, 32 years ago, the principle of the bill having been taken from an Act of the British government 85 years ago.

James R. Garner, nephew of Speaker John Nance Garner, like his uncle a student of governmental finance and taxation, has analyzed the Owen Bill and has written a complete history of this legislation from 1847 to the present date for PLAIN TALK readers.

He completely tears the mask off the hypocrisy of President Hoover for trying to claim credit for something he had no more to do with than the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby.

The younger Garner points out the restoration of confidence brought about by the bill which has put an end to any justification to hoard money.

By JAMES R. GARNER

At the outset the author, the Society of which he is an officer, and the publication for which this article is written, are all in sympathy with the individual who has proven himself superior to his environment by saving something for the rainy day. Moreover, we concede something about which the popular press is as wrong as they are about most everything else. In other words, if there is any one duty, connected with money that is more sacred than another it is that savings be made safe, which is the burden of a series of articles of which this is the first.

Because of the pressure on the administration long before the 72nd Congress convened, President Hoover pledged a majority of its members to vote for his Foreign debt moratorium on the specious plea that it would bring the nation's business back to normalcy and put back to work many millions who are now suffering with their families, because there is no work for them.

Then, when Congress met, he exacted a pledge from Democratic leaders to cooperate in a program "to bring the country out of its economic slough." Taking him at his face value the Democratic leaders of both House and Senate agreed to cooperate, and did co-operate.

With their tongues in their cheeks many members voted for the now notorious \$2,000,000,000 bankers' dole, which both Mr. Mellon and Mr. Hoover assured us would immediately put to work \$2,000,000,000 worth of idle capital and millions of unemployed men and women.

The farce which this dole proved, as far as providing work was concerned, is now a matter of history and a ghastly joke to the people of the United States, since it has been charged by the ranking Republican member of the House Banking and Currency Committee that certain Wall Street multi-millionaires are using this \$2,000,000,000 dole to unload their "mistakes" on the American taxpayers. This simply means that worthless loans are being transferred from their accounts to the backs of the taxpayers.

Ironically enough the soundest bill for bringing back prosperity which has been taken seriously by Congress was introduced and immediately the stock market reacted favorably—until Mr. Hoover tried to claim it as his own. Steagall might be surprising in a President of any other administration except the Special Privilege-Wall Street crowd which has been riding the American people high, wide and handsome for ten years.

However, Mr. Mellon's billion dollar "mistakes" (to take a charitable view of them) and the completely misleading statements about business which have been given out from time to time by the White House and Treasury Departments have sort of calloused the American people to such drive.

Immediately with the Hoover claim, even though it may have been blasted by the Democratic Speaker of the House with a scorching statement ending one-sided cooperation by the Democrats, the stock market showed a decline of three points on an average, all along the line, after it had taken a four-point permanent jump with the introduction of the bill.

The reason for this drop, apparent to the minds of many, is that practically every statement given out about business and the stock market in the last three years by the White House and Treasury has been found by the American people to be about as sound and substantial as a

puff of wind.

One thing which makes Mr. Hoover's statement doubly ridiculous is that the Glass-Steagall bill was written by the Twentieth Century Statesman of the Senate, former Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, a disillusioned Hoovercrat of 1928, and its principle was first introduced to the national legislature on February 6, 1900, by Democratic Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas.

Senator Owen, who wrote the bill for Senator Jones, which the Arkansas acknowledged by a letter which was placed in the Congressional Record of February 25, 1908, has also drafted another financial bill which has been introduced by Chairman Steagall of the House Banking Committee. This bill would insure the deposits of national banks; but is as sound as the various state measures of similar interest were unsound. That such safeguards are necessary is now proven past peradventure by the history of the thirty months immediately preceding Lincoln's birthday in the year of our Lord, 1932.

Assumably we all understand the Glass-Steagall bill was only intended to do what it is actually accomplishing—creating confidence. During the preceding thirty months people had become pessimistic because the decline of bank credits was forcing ruinous deflation, and the volume of bank credit likewise was shrinking because people were fearful; which in plain English means they mistrusted all financial institutions in general but the capitalistic corporations in particular.

Under the old law, Federal Reserve notes, the principal circulating medium, could be secured by 40 per cent gold, and the remaining 60 per cent of collateral could consist of eligible commercial paper. However, with less than \$400,000,000 of eligible paper in the hands of the Federal Reserve System, the system found it necessary to offset the scarcity of commercial paper through the use of as much as 80 per cent gold, instead of the minimum of 40 per cent required by law.

The author that the following summarization by one of the nation's leading bankers is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, viz:

(1) To broaden the eligibility requirements of the Reserve banks in emergencies, and

(2) To make Government securities purchased by the Reserve banks eligible as collateral for Federal Reserve notes, thus increasing the latitude of the Reserve banks with respect to open market operations and adding to "free gold."

The plan for broadening the eligibility requirements aims to increase the liquidity of member banks in emergencies by permitting the latter to borrow from the Reserve banks upon assets which, though good, have not previously conformed to the requirements imposed by the Federal Reserve Act. These, it will be recalled, admit as a basis of borrowing only carefully defined short-term commercial paper and member bank notes collateralized by United States Government securities. While the maintenance of the soundness of the currency should be a prime consideration at all times, experience has demonstrated repeatedly that in periods of unusual demands upon the banking system for currency unusual methods of supplying currency are justified.

The bill provides for two types of emergency borrowing from the Federal Reserve Banks. It will be possible for the Reserve banks to make advances to groups of five or more banks to a lesser number if the aggregate of their deposit liabilities constitutes at least 10 per cent of the entire deposit liability of the member banks within the Federal Reserve district upon their promissory notes. The proceeds of such advances may then be distributed to such banks of the group as have no adequate eligible paper with which to obtain accommodation in the usual way, upon deposit with a trustee of such collateral security as may be agreed upon.

In exceptional cases it will also be possible for Federal Reserve Banks to make advances upon suitable securities to any single member bank of \$5,000,000 capital or less which has exhausted its supply of eligible paper.

Thus it is apparent that the banking authorities have received broad powers for dealing with the situation. The new regulations relating to loans to individual banks of \$5,000,000 capital or less would include all but sixty-two of the 7,600 member banks of the Reserve system, and these sixty-two, along with every other member bank, will come under the group provision.

In practical effect the new bill permits the substitution of United States Government Bonds for Commercial Paper for one year as collateral to Federal Reserve notes, and would thus tend to free a vast amount of excess gold for additional credit work. The emergency bill also gives member banks of \$500,000 capital or less the right to borrow from the Federal Reserve on assets which are now ineligible.

As Senator Glass explained at the time of the introduction:

"The bill if it should become a law, should have the effect of assuring the 7,600 member banks of the Federal Reserve system that they may proceed to use their great volume of eligible and acceptable assets by rediscounting

at the Federal Reserve banks without fear of embarrassment, inasmuch as they will be at liberty, should they exhaust their eligible assets, to use other assets not eligible under existing laws. This should impart a large measure of confidence throughout the banking community of the nation and induce member banks of the Federal Reserve system to stimulate the commercial and industrial activities of the country by making loans of a suitable nature when and where required."

As we all understand, credit expansion paves the way for a restoration of security and commodity prices. It is vitally important to inject new purchasing power into the economic system.

To obtain an insight into the respective effects of the bankers' dole and the Glass-Steagall bill on the stock market, where industrial stocks are supposed to be a barometer of the nation's business and commercial confidence, the daily "market report" compiled by the Wall Street Journal is a splendid method of comparison.

This publication each day takes 30 leading industrial stocks, 20 railroad stocks, 20 public utilities and 40 bond issues and average them. This gives a splendid picture of the fluctuations, the increases and decreases of the stock market in four distinctly different lines. For the purpose of what we are illustrating the industrial issues furnish the best criterion, because of its industrial concerns which are now starving for lack of capital and orders.

On January 2 these 30 stocks were selling at an average price of \$74.62. About January 6, a great ballyhoo started in the publicity department of the Republican National Committee. A "reconstruction finance bill," they said, was about to be passed which would "give business confidence and result in a return to prosperity."

The short sellers were curbed for the time being and suckers were drawn into the stock market by artificial increases in prices brought on by "pools" of Wall Street operators. On January 15th the bankers' dole was passed by the House of Representatives, and immediately the bubble was pricked. Short sellers were allowed to go back into the market and all the lambs were sheared.

From \$85.88 the industrial stocks dropped to \$81.10 in four days. When on January 2, the bankers' dole was agreed to in conference and sent to the President for signature, stocks took another tumble—this time to \$77.98. The international and Wall Street bankers had gotten their dole. What they apparently have started in to do was told by Congressman McFadden a short time ago.

Stocks continued to drop while Mr. Morgan's reputed secret partner, Charles G. Dawes, of Lorimer deal fame, began to secretly dispense this two billion dollar dole. By February 10 they had gone down to \$71.48—lower than they were when the Republican ballyhoo "rigged" the stock market prior to passage of the dole.

On February 11 Senator Glass introduced the Owen bill in the Senate which was followed by its introduction in the House by Chairman Steagall. Overnight industrial stocks took a jump of more than \$4 average to \$75.79. No less an authority than Richard Whitney, President of the New York Stock Exchange, declared that the Glass-Steagall bill is the only thing to which the market has reacted soundly in two years.

A continuous rise in stock values was noted for about a week, on February 19 the average showing \$87.41. Then Mr. Hoover made another of his famous blunders by claiming credit for the Democratic-conceived, Democratic-introduced, and Democratic-passed Glass-Steagall bill, the market started to bounce back just as though it sensed an Ethiopian gentleman in the woodpile, wherever Mr. Hoover had a finger in the pie.

The rebound continued until March 1st, when they showed an average of \$80.75. At the time this was written these same 30 industrial stocks were listed at an average price of \$79.32.

The Wall Street Journal of January 30th had the following to say about the Act, which seems to very seriously question President Hoover's veracity:

"The Administration is opposed to the Glass bill in its present form, objecting particularly to these provisions which would greatly restrict collateral loans and others would invest control of banking authority in the Federal Reserve Board."

According to Senator Owen the third section of the Glass-Steagall bill is the SOUL of the act. It adds the words "to the collateral against which Federal Reserve notes could be issued," and also the words "securities of the United States."

When they authorized that it meant authorizing approximately three and a half billion in Federal Reserve notes, he says, or over four billions in loans to the member banks, because they have \$1,400,000,000 in gold available. This adds nothing to the security but operates as a check to prevent the loans exceeding 35 per cent of the gold reserve which the Reserve Bank makes loans on to the member banks which makes a deposit and takes

their note.

In effect Senator Owen believes the Glass-Steagall bill authorizes the issuance of emergency currency government bonds to the limited amount of \$3,500,000,000 of new money, or making loans to the member banks and thus adding to their reserve four billion dollars, against which member banks could lend eleven times as much without infringing on their reserves, so that it would be humanly possible for the member banks, under this arrangement, to lend \$44,000,000,000.

"Nobody had the slightest idea that banks will make loans of any such amount," he declares, "because there is no need whatever to make such loans." The depressed condition of the country makes that unnecessary. The value of the bill is psychological and in actually furnishing all of the currency necessary to offset hoarding.

"The reason I was given credit for authorship of the Glass-Steagall bill is that I was the first man in America to frame such a bill, which I did in February, 1900, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, having introduced it on February 6, 1900. His letter acknowledging my authorship is in the Congressional Record in my address of February 25, 1908."

"I got the conception from Great Britain where the British government authorized the issue of money by the Bank of England against OTHER ASSETS THAN GOLD in 1847, 1857, 1866 and 1890, when Baring Brothers failed."

"Moreover, I wrote the bill introduced by Congressman Keller of Illinois and Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, January 4, and 4, authorizing the Treasury to issue money against U. S. bonds up to 90 per cent of their par value, with a 10 per cent forfeiture if the money were not returned in 12 months, and with an interest charge of 5 per cent."

"The Keller-Walsh bill would have been a better one than the Glass-Steagall Act because it authorized loans to any bank, corporation or person, and because it was permanent and not temporary, and did not require an intermediary such as a member bank of the Federal Reserve System and a resolution of the Federal Reserve Board."

It is not now humanly possible for any of us to properly evaluate what in reality, as herein explained, is Senator Owen's product. But as the years place the measure in relief against the background of thirty months of Republican failure we are going to have something to think about; consequently, the real reason for this first installment is that the capitalistic corporations of the nation in general but the financial fabric in particular may be made to realize that as now constituted they are not in the confidence of the public.

For the very reason the Democratic party must be made to realize the public are no respectors of persons, therefore unless they make every possible use of the opportunity that is now theirs it is only a matter of time until they too will be "in" bad. In fact if the history of this legislation proves any one thing more than another it is that corporation confidence is the one thing that is lacking and that recovery though now under way is not going to get far without it.

Fortunately, by common consent, John Nance Garner is "it."

Depression Will End Like Others

It always seems like the troubles we have to bear at the present time are the hardest ones, just like it seems as though our difficulties are bigger than our neighbors'; you know the pasture at our feet, where we look straight down, shows more of the bare spots and doesn't look so altogether green as the pasture looks over on the other side of the fence.

So with this present depression we're going through. It's bad, of course it is. But the world has had many bad times before this, and if we don't behave ourselves better we will have more of them. We take from the Shenandoah (Iowa) Sentinel this list of bad times and their duration:

The one starting in 1819 lasted 12 months.
Beginning in 1837 it lasted 20 months.
In 1848 it lasted 5 months.
Beginning in 1857 it lasted 12 months.
In 1869 it lasted 6 months.
Beginning in 1873 the one lasted 30 months.
Beginning in 1884 the one lasted 22 months.
In 1887 the one lasted 10 months.
Beginning in 1893 the one lasted 25 months.
Beginning in 1903 the one lasted 15 months.
The 1907 panic lasted nearly a year.
This one began in October of 1929—when will it end? The end is not yet in sight, but let's stick to the ship—it'll end some day.

WE NEED AN ANDREW JACKSON

By MASON B. HOOD
From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

One hundred years ago Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, took the government of the United States out of the hands of the banking clique which had taken charge of it and returned it to the people.

By a strange co-incidence, in 1831 conditions were becoming serious but we had in the White House a man with backbone and a man with a sense of duty to the people of the United States. We had a man who was not afraid to tell Congress what the people wanted, what they needed, and what he intended they should have.

How badly do we need another Andrew Jackson today. Senator Norris last March said that what the nation needs is another Roosevelt in the White House. Whether he was passing out compliments to New York's able and distinguished governor, or whether he meant we need the counterpart of the illustrious Teddy at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, he never did make clear.

As capable and stout-hearted as was the immortal T. R., as capable and humanitarian as is Franklin D., we still cannot help but think that what we need is another Old Hickory. What politician in the last 100 years have we developed who had half his backbone, half his rugged courage, half his sense of duty as a public servant.

Difficult as may be the mental effort to visualize the financial and economic condition of the United States one hundred years ago, it is fruitful in revelations and suggestive in ideas to make the effort. The parallel between the clamor then going on in national political circles about the proposed re-chartering of the Bank of the United States and the effect of the bank upon the economic conditions of the United States with the present-day clamor about a number of present important public matters is striking.

At that time the seventh president of the United States, stout-hearted "Old Hickory" Jackson, was being vilified as perhaps no other president has been vilified for his resolute stand in behalf of the people against the monopoly of the Bank of the United States, a stand he did not relinquish until, as often happened in Jackson's hectic career, he had won another great battle for the people against entrenched special privilege and entrenched private interests.

The Joe Grundys, the Andrew Mellons, J. P. Morgans—all those who profited enormously on the favorable tendency of a Federal Government monopoly in their control—were running true to form then as now. They set up howls of protest at the proposal of Jackson to resist the application for renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States.

Leading in this crowd were the Biddles of Philadelphia, one of whom, Nicholas, was president of the Bank. Then, as now, highly paid and adroit lobbyists, in pay of or under the influence of the Bank, it has been proven since, were sent out to convince the voters that it would be a disaster of the utmost magnitude not to renew the Bank's charter.

They pictured the bank as the bulwark of the national economic structure, just as proponents of a high tariff now still insist the Smoot-Hawley tariff is most beneficial in its effect on the economic welfare of all the people—notwithstanding the other school of thought which hails that measure as one of the festering sores of the national economy and cites its record in running our foreign trade.

The student of government, particularly of the government of the United States, will get a new vision of a period of very rapid evolution in our democratic institutions and of why Andrew Jackson, refusing to be fooled by the specious arguments for renewal of the United States Bank's charter, relentlessly stood by his Democratic impulses, balked the plan to foist the bank upon the nation again and thus took his place in the hall of fame as the man who saved the country for democracy at that early day and became, with Jefferson, the second great saint in the Valhalla of Democracy. This because he not only demonstrated a courage truly Jacksonian but a finesse in political maneuver that is not always appreciated at its full value even among Jackson worshippers.

Realizing the grip upon the national fancy by the United States Bank and the difficulty that would be encountered by his refusal to renew the Bank's charter, Jackson had recognized the wisdom of contenting himself with mild opposition to the Bank and marshaling his forces for the real fight during his second administration.

He had selected that doughty parliamentarian and proved leader of the Senate, Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, affectionately known as "Old Boullion," to handle the anti-bank forces in the Senate. For finesse and able leadership, under the wary eye of his chief, Benton on no other occasion in his historic thirty years in the Senate, demonstrated more brilliantly his true caliber as a leader of men. Jackson, always deeply loyal to tried friends, never ceased to admire and cherish his Senate leader for the work

he did saving the nation for Democracy instead of the United States Bank.

It was in February 1831, just one hundred years ago, that the voice of Benton was heard in the Senate in the great campaign expressing his own and his President's reasons for opposing renewal of the Bank's charter. It was, indeed, the voice of Benton but the spirit of Old Hickory, unbeatable champion of Democracy and opponent of special privilege, that rang through the Senate chamber and reverberated through the nation, arraignment of the Bank and its official family for seeking to maintain through its power continued monopoly for their own good. Senator Benton cited twenty reasons why the Bank's charter should not be renewed:

A. The institution was too powerful to be tolerated in a government of free and equal laws.

B. Its tendencies were too dangerous and pernicious to government and people, for these reasons:

1. Such a bank tends to subjugate the government to its own interests, as witness the plight of England in 1795 due to the Bank of England.

2. It tends to collusions between government and bank, as evidenced by the English government having had an occasion to repay a borrowed fifty pounds with a hundred pounds.

3. It tends to create an excessive public debt, as the history of the Bank of England of prior days had revealed.

4. It tends to beget and prolong unnecessary wars by furnishing means to carry them on without recurrence to the people, as witness the Capet Bourbon wars of Europe.

5. It tends to aggravate inequality of fortunes, making the poor poorer and the rich richer.

It tends to make and break fortunes by flux and reflux of paper inflation and deflation and sudden expansion and contraction of credits at periodic intervals.

7. Because of exclusive privileges and anti-republican monopoly, which it gives to the stockholders, a small group of individuals.

8. Because of the exclusive privilege it gives to a small group to carry on the trade of banking upon the revenue and credit of the United States.

9. It enables them to pay revenues of the Union in their own promissory notes. It enables them to hold the moneys of the United States in deposit without making compensation for the undrawn balances.

10. It tends to discredit and disparage the notes of other banks by excluding them from the collection of Federal revenues.

11. It enables them to hold real estate, receive rents and retain a body of tenantry.

12. It enables them to deal in pawns, merchandise and bills of exchange.

13. To establish branches in a state without the state's permission and consent.

14. To be exempt from liability on the failure of their bank.

15. To have the United States for their partner in banking.

16. To have foreigners for partners in banking.

17. To be exempt from the regular administration of justice for the violations of their charters.

18. To have all these exclusive privileges secured to them in a monopoly in a pledge of the public faith not to grant the like privileges to any other company.

Echoes of Senate committee investigations of that day are given in an examination before a Senate committee of Nicholas Biddle, president of the bank, who unwittingly gave an answer that furnished Jackson, Benton and the administration anti-bank forces with just the ammunition they needed. The question was put in a very friendly tone by Senator Smith, of Maryland, says Benton in his "Thirty Years' View," the Maryland Senator being chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

"Has the Bank of the United States at any time oppressed any state bank?" asked the chairman.

The answer was "Never."

"As if that was not enough," Benton goes on to relate, "Mr. Biddle went on to say: 'There are very few banks which might not have been destroyed by an exertion of power by the bank. None have been saved. And more have been, and are constantly being, relieved, when it is found that they are solvent but are suffering under temporary difficulty.'"

Says Benton, commenting on the incident:

"This was proving entirely too much. A power to injure and destroy, to relieve and to save the thousands of banks of the various states and territories was a power over the business and the fortunes of nearly all people of those states and territories; and it might be used for evil as well as for good; and was a power entirely too large to be entrusted to any one man with a heart in his bosom—or to any government responsible to the people, much less to a corporation without a soul

and irresponsible to heaven or earth."

This was a view of the case which the parties to the question had not foreseen; but was noted at the time; and which in the progress of the government struggle with the Bank received exemplifications which will be remembered by the generation of that day while memory lasts; and afterwards known as long as history has power to transmit to posterity the knowledge of national calamities.

Hear the ringing voice of Jackson, always inclined to give the people rather than entrenched interest, under what ever plausible coloring, first consideration, in his message to Congress relative to the re-charter of the bank and realize the words were not hackneyed then, but were a fresh exposition of the sentiment of Democracy from "the man who took the government of the United States from the United States Bank and gave it back to the people."

"Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equal before the law."

But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities, and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing large favors to themselves, have the right to complain of the injustice of their government. There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower the favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. . . . Most of the difficulties of our government now encountered, and most of the dangers which now impend over our Union, have sprung from the abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our national legislation and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act.

"Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make themselves richer by acts of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest and man against man."

Thus the voice of the statesman, justifying the philosophy of his party's principles. Let us accompany a delegation of the Bank's proponents to the White House, there to attempt to beguile the doughty Jackson with either sophistry or logic into believing that the re-chartering of the United States Bank was necessary to the nation's welfare and that failure to re-charter it would be followed by dire injury to the country's welfare.

In those days a century ago a small group who profited greatly by the general prosperity of a young and undeveloped country under the pretense that they were the benefactors instead of the beneficiaries of a governmental institution were ubiquitous and insistent, even as is the case today. Let us watch Old Hickory, the hero of the battle of New Orleans, battle-scarred and uncompromising where the rights of the people, as he understands them, are concerned.

A delegation from the directorate of the bank has come down from Philadelphia. The President has consented to receive them and to hear their arguments:

"Presently a tall, stately man, clothed in black, opened the door at the other end of the room and advanced toward them."

"What can I do for you, gentlemen," he said, seating himself at a table before them. He listened closely for an hour. He made no comment at the finish and only asked, "Gentlemen, have you anything else to say?" They admitted they had not.

"Then Jackson said: Gentlemen, I too have been a close observer of the Bank of the United States. I have had men watching you for a long time, and am convinced that you have used the funds of the bank to speculate in breadstuffs of the country."

"When you won you divided the profits amongst you, and when you lost you charged it to the bank. You tell me that if I take the government's deposits from the bank and annul its charter I shall ruin ten thousand families, and that would be a sin. That may be true, gentlemen, but that is your sin. Should I let you go on you would ruin 50,000 families and that would be my sin. You are a den of vipers and thieves. I have determined to rout you out."

"The minutes then recorded that the committee were frightened out of their boots at the vehemence of the President and were glad to get away with their lives."

"Well, history tells us that Old Hickory carried out his threats. Ruination did not visit ten thousand families but the incomes of many of Philadelphia's financiers were considerably reduced. Old Hickory was surely on the right track, for the same client (a member of the committee that went to Washington that day to ask the President not to annul the bank's charter) showed me several promissory

notes, some for as much as ten thousand dollars, signed by Daniel Webster, which had been discounted at the bank but never honored by that gentleman."

"It is interesting to recall that the bank had employed Mr. Webster to make speeches throughout the country against Jackson and in favor of the bank. No doubt the accommodation was given Mr. Webster for his services."

"When a Philadelphia reporter ran across this old document and printed the story there was great commotion, and Mr. Caleb Cope, still living, climbed two flights of stairs to see the document."

"He said, after looking over the old papers, 'Stanislaus, I thought these minutes had been destroyed many, many years ago. Yes, that is my signature and that is Comly's and Struther's and all the rest.'"

"My those were exciting times. Many others besides myself looked upon Andrew Jackson as a tyrant but, Stanislaus, I have lived to see the day when I could bend my knee and say 'God bless Andrew Jackson.' It is to his great foresight and wisdom that we owe the admirable banking system that we have today."

Congress Apes Nero

By GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG
Candidate for Governor of Texas

Congress and the Administration have discovered a billion dollars of gold hoarded in the vaults of the Federal Reserve System! That is not the half of it, but they are at last getting "warm." They have finally waked up to the fact that the fundamental cause of this catastrophe is a lack of credit due to a lack of money, and they have found the agency that is hoarding both the money and the credit.

They propose to put this money to work through this same agency under such restrictions as will not create inflation. They appear to be in mortal fear of inflation and yet there can be no substantial relief without it. We cannot pay our debts and taxes with present values. It is either inflation or bankruptcy.

The bill of Congressman Wright Patman to pay the adjusted compensation due the soldiers in non-interest bearing treasury notes tenderable for debt and taxes is worth more than all of the Hoover measures combined, for the simple reason that it will create inflation. It is estimated that it will put \$95,655,800 — or \$16.42 per capita, in circulation in Texas, which is approximately three times the volume of money we now have in circulation.

It is estimated also that more than one million of the soldiers are now out of employment. This measure has the three-fold advantage of paying the past due debt of the government, of giving relief to the soldier boys, and of putting \$2,200,000,000 of new money and about \$22,000,000,000 of new credit in circulation. This additional volume of money and credit will restore a reasonable degree of inflation and of prosperity.

It is now clear that there is no hope of relief from this congress. Despite all of their pretensions the process of deflation goes on steadily and relentlessly. The last statement of the Federal Reserve System published in the press March 2nd, shows a reduction in currency of \$4,339,000.00 and in credit of \$13,792,000.00 during the preceding week.

They are now proposing to sell 2 per cent treasury certificates in order to get hoarded money into circulation. The anti-hoarding campaign is only a cover and a diversion for this sale. But instead of putting money into circulation this sale of certificates will necessarily take it out.

The Fighting League of Nations

Fifty four countries are members of the League of Nations, whatever that may mean. Japan and China are members in good standing, yet not long ago they went to war without even 24 hours' notice.

The United States heads the roll of countries NOT in the League, which also includes Afghanistan, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, the Hedjaz and Nejd, Mexico, Soviet Russia and Turkey.

The five permanent members of the Council, which practically dictate the policies of the League, are: France, Germany, Italy, England and Japan. Japan apparently doesn't mean what she says when she joins the League any more than a hard drinker in this country does when he votes the "dry" ticket.

There are nine non-permanent members of the Council: Spain, Venezuela, Persia, Peru, Poland, Yugo-Slavia, Guatemala, Irish Free State and Norway.

The assembly meets every September in Geneva, its permanent headquarters which has a staff of 500 workers and hangers-on. Sir Eric Drummond is in charge. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has donated \$2,000,000 toward a permanent office building and library. The Council meets three times a year.

The annual budget of the League is 28,650,000 Swiss francs, or \$5,650,000 in United States currency.

THE UNEMPLOYED HAVE A PLAN

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By One of Them, H. H. WOODMAN

It is reported that the President of the American Federation of Labor estimates that the number of unemployed will reach the staggering figure of 7,000,000 by the spring of 1932. These will be mostly from the lower paid ranks of labor as is usually the case.

Young men just starting in as workers, and older men who have spent a lifetime struggling to raise their families on small wages will be in the majority. In all these cases there can be little or no money to tide them over the bad times.

A prime cause of business depression is the fact that under modern conditions of production, all men working all the time produce more than they can use. Manufacturers have long tried to find a market for the surplus.

Failing to do this a few men are laid off, or part or all are put on part time. In either case the result is always the same—more depression. As more and more men are laid off, business tries lowering wages of those remaining, which also slows up purchasing power and adds to the depression.

Part time work for all, or full time work for part, with those who are working taxed to help those who are not, has the same result—less purchasing power.

Many remedies for this distemper have been suggested. By far the larger number of these boil down to the idea of curtailed production, by methods which must result in curtailed earnings for everybody.

Some things offered are a help, but in most cases the aid is so small, or so temporary that, while any help is worth while, they have no effect on the general condition. A dole would be unwelcome to self-respecting labor. It has been proven to be unprofitable.

A steady flow of consuming power is necessary to run the large business machine, and it must be nearly up to maximum to be successful. No dole plan, no credit plan, and above all, no short-time plan yet devised can solve the problem.

A group of bankers may trade gold, stocks and bonds among themselves at a profit on each trade and all make money. But if that is as far as it goes they are due for a depression.

Pass this money out to industry through manufacturers, producers, transportation, through the hands of the workers, to retailers back to wholesalers, to the banks again, and all can make a profit. Notice all can make a profit. If one of these links is denied a profit that link will slow up and the result is what we now have, depression.

Why must it always be the workers' link that is denied a profit? Is it not that some are getting more than their share?

The principle of unlimited profit in business has been defended on the theory that private selfishness is the best way to secure the public good.

Is this not a fallacy?

With the 7,000,000 workers mentioned above out of work business would not be depressed if they could all live as they

were accustomed to when working and pay with cash without help from others now working.

Suppose a plan could be worked out that would allow from seven to ten million of men to be out of all gainful occupation, and yet continue to live at a normal rate of consumption. Would it not go far toward maintaining a steady flow of buying power?

Let us have every man and woman in business life file a report showing all wealth in their possession. This to be revised once a year. When economic experts find the amount to be sufficient, principal and income, to maintain them in the manner to which they were accustomed, let them be barred from further business life.

This would affect largely people of mature years whose standard of living was fairly established, and of the higher paid workers' positions. If the worker so barred held a salaried position it would be filled by promotions, new men taken into the business at the bottom of the ladder. Many men in the organization being moved into a better position would hasten the day they in turn could step out and make room for others and more promotions.

In case the person was in business for himself let him sell out or turn it over to his men to manage for him. He could not continue to draw a salary, or stay as manager. This should create a steady flow of men, year after year, leaving their positions, but no depression, no loss of buying power.

This is not a punishment for the thrifty person, but a reward. He will now have leisure to enjoy his gains in any way he wishes instead of remaining in harness his full life-time as so many now do. It will not be necessary to set the amount of property owned excessively high, for as soon as this change takes place business will improve, as all men taken on will be from the ranks of the now unemployed, who will then be able to resume normal consumption.

All property will increase in earning power, income from all sources will be larger, rents will let at a steady rate of income, goods will sell faster, collections will be easier. Business can make more profit without raising prices or cutting wages. No need to worry about the men retired losing their wealth, money is made, not lost, in good times.

If such a contingency occurs let the man obtain permission to resume gainful occupation. Under this plan every man is to use both his principal and interest during his lifetime, this automatically breaking up, and preventing large family fortunes, which are becoming a greater threat to American ideals with each passing generation.

Large industries will be owned by a larger number of people (stock holders) than now. Owned by the public, but not public ownership.

Should a person die while still in business or before using up his property, it would be handled just as it is now, and it might result in one or more persons

finding they had now completed their required retirement fund. Should he live beyond his natural span and find his wealth all gone, give him the same amount from the public funds as his right (it would not occur often) or for many years.

All men leaving important positions would be bound by self interest to aid and instruct men advanced to their position. Their future income and sale of investments depend on the continued prosperity of all industry.

Young men entering business life would feel sure of steady work and better chance for promotion. They will find it possible to get together their own retirement fund as well as to properly bring up a family. Then they can give their time to pleasure, research, or any creative work. This is part time work with full time pay.

He who was not thrifty or did not accept full time work would not find funds available to live on to any extent, but when his money was all used up he could find work.

Do not fear a panic because many men would be selling property or investments. They would first use cash from savings and checking accounts, regular income investments.

When they did get to selling any real investments, men who took their places, and all men who were building up their fund would be in the market with cash to buy them, and this would be a steady year after year demand.

If a man has been earning from \$1000 to \$50,000 per year and using only a part for his regular expenses, that part is all he will need for the future. If he has been using all of his earnings let him keep right on working, for he is the best booster for better business there is. We would not take a man's property from him, in fact we would increase its value, but we would take his job, great or small, when he no longer needs it. In the future the average age at which a person could retire would be lower, the average age of young people entering upon their life work would be higher.

A free man (retirement fund man) might wish to make some large expenditure that his annual base would not allow, for example, a trip around the world. Let him make application for extra work where extra work was needed, until this sum was earned—earned—not saved from earnings.

Should such a man be elected to public office he should be allowed the salary, as this puts him to extra expense. For serving on boards of public service no salary should be allowed.

It is probable that many would conceal their true financial strength to be allowed to continue making money. They would be only cheating themselves, as well as keeping some one else out of a job, and some one who needed it. These could all be attended to as discovered.

The 5 or 10 million who would be laid off will no doubt object to this plan, claiming their rights are infringed. Rights to what? The seven million now out of

work certainly claim their rights are infringed. The one hundred million now employed claim their opportunities are restricted in many ways—too many ways to need repeating here. The worker knows. This one hundred million should all be heartily in favor of this plan.

This system could best be handled—first, by law, then by mutual co-operation of business men, and the people themselves. Give every man a chance. We would all prefer to support ourselves and when able to discontinue work draw our own dole from a fund accumulated by ourselves and under our own control.

Please do not cry the cost of enforcement as an objection to this plan. Take the sum now being expended for unemployment relief, the wages lost by the seven million now out of work, the reduction in pay by those working, the loss of profit and bankruptcy of small business firms, reduction or total loss on incomes of all investments and you will have a sum so huge it would be almost impossible to contemplate.

An example: The papers have recently carried the story of a man who has just died. It is stated that he has during his lifetime given to charity over fifty million dollars. He left an estate of one hundred and fifty million dollars. Total, two hundred millions.

This man was a large owner and the head of one of the largest merchandising firms in the United States. This company, has an excellent reputation for fair dealing. Their profit on each item handled has been very small. They have many, thousand employees who receive fair pay, and good treatment.

If they had during this man's tenure of office as head of the business reduced selling prices or raised the pay of their employees as much as \$1.00 per week there would have been no profit, and at the first sign of depression they would have been obliged to discontinue. Not a desirable condition for the many thousand employees.

If this man had stepped out as soon as he had received his share of the wealth of the nation, their earnings would have enabled several thousand men to have passed through his position and retired under the same conditions.

There also were and still are several more men in this company who have more wealth than they need and who are still holding their job trying to get still more.

Five hundred million dollars in the hands of five hundred thousand people is not an evil. Five hundred million dollars in the hands of a few who use it trying to the five hundred thousand to get more get more is. It makes it impossible for than a poor living.

There are many such large concerns, and many, many smaller ones trying to do this same way. Do not try to reduce the size of these concerns or interfere in their business in any way, but give all the men a chance to share in the profits without raising prices to the consumer, increasing the output, or raising wages.

Why Cotton Farmers are Becoming Paupers

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By EUGENE TALMADGE
Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Georgia

In the last presidential campaign, both parties vociferously promised FARM RELIEF.

You could read it in every paper, see it on billboards, could not get a decent piece of music over the radio for some party talking about how his candidate was going to RELIEVE the farmer, if he was elected President.

Well, we finally had the election and Mr. Hoover won. A special session of Congress was called specifically by the President, to RELIEVE the farmer. What they really did in this Congress was to take up and revise the Tariff Bill.

The Southern Commissioners of Agriculture thought that the best thing for the South was to secure a prohibitive tariff on vegetable oils, sugar, and other farm products. We did quite a little lobbying before the Ways and Means Committee in Washington on this subject. The Tariff Bill finally passed the Senate by a margin of two votes.

This Tariff Bill hiked the rates on all manufactured products. They seemed to think that the high tariff rate was a good thing for manufacturers. I think the manufacturers also began to believe that it was essential to have cheap raw products along with this tariff rate, so that the spread would be larger.

You know that this revision of tariff always comes after the presidential election. Big business must be paid for. It is paid off in the form of a tariff that cuts out competition. This competition applies solely to America. These people here in America buy the manufactured articles of big business and pay a price in a great many instances double of what the same articles are shipped abroad and sell for,

Farm machinery is the principal item where farmers are hit in this plan.

If we could have secured a seven-cent tariff on jute and a five-cent per pound rate on all vegetable oils, we would have had an added consumption of 3,000,000 bales of cotton here in the United States, and would have cut out so much competition with our cottonseed and peanut oils.

Congress, however, knew that farm relief had been promised. Big business knew that it had been promised. They knew that they had to do something, so they created the Federal Farm Board. They first voted this Federal Farm Board \$250,000,000. Since then, they have voted them \$150,000,000 additional.

The law creating the Federal Farm Board limited its dealings in farm products through co-operatives. The first big thing that the Federal Farm Board did was to pay up the gambling debts of some of the co-operatives of this country with the stock exchanges. Last April, at Mill-ledgeville, Ga., I asked Mr. Alexander Legge, Chairman of the Farm Board, about this. He admitted it, said that it did not amount to very much—only a few million dollars—and that they were not going to do it any more.

The Federal Farm Board also sanctioned the policies of the co-operatives in shipping their cotton to the mills and shipping the grain on to the flour manufacturers, and gambling in the future market for the protection of individual shippers. Of course, this policy could have but one effect on the market—that is, to depress it, to make raw products cheap. It is to the advantage of the manufacturers for raw products to be cheap. The manufacturers realized that this Farm Board had been created, and they also realized that it is to deal only with co-operatives. They were on the job day and night. Like all good business men, they

took special pains to see that it did not cut against them.

The cotton that the mills are receiving now is going to make a lot of millionaires out of manufacturers and brokers. It is making millions of paupers out of farmers who are producing the cotton.

The wheat that the manufacturers have been receiving at recent prices will make millionaires out of the flour and feed manufacturers. It will make millions of paupers out the wheat and grain farmers of this country.

I noticed last week where Senator George protested against the policy of the Federal Farm Board in allowing the co-operatives to sell the spot cotton and then gamble on the future market with the government's money. A Senator from South Carolina interrupted Senator George in his speech and stated that the practice of selling spot cotton by the co-operatives as soon as it is shipped to them and then gambling on the future market was depressing the price, and instead of it being a help, was proving to be the farmer's bitterest enemy, Senator George agreed with him.

Has the thought ever occurred to the Senators that as long as we have a Federal Farm Board with millions of dollars to spend, big business will make it their agent? It is inescapable. Big business is on the job. It is at the door of the Federal Farm Board. It is going to dinner with them. It hires high-pressure lawyers to argue its side before them.

The farmers are at home in the field at work, thinking that their interest is being looked after. They must stay at home and work, if they are farmers. The best aid that the government can give the farmer is to take its WITHERING HAND out of business.

I would like to know how many United States Senators and Congressmen have

been approached to recommend their friends and constituents for these jobs with the Federal Farm Board?

The hotels in Atlanta have about four or five agents of the Federal Farm Board here all the time. They are doing nothing but talking acreage reduction. Then, the colleges and experiment stations come out and tell us how to make more. Then, some other fellow comes along and tells us how to borrow more money from the government to buy more seed and fertilizer, thereby making more. Blowing hot and blowing cold, all with the government's money.

Where does the money come from? It comes out of the man who must sweat to make a living. It could not come from anywhere else.

Don't you suppose that a great many of our Senators and Congressmen are embarrassed by the requests that are made of them to put some of their constituents on the Federal Farm Board's payroll?

Did you ever think about the type of fellow who is always after an appointive government job? He does not have time to do anything but stay after these jobs. Of course, his brother-in-law or his uncle could not give him a job in his business, but they would call on their U. S. Senator or Congressman to get him a job with the government. I will venture to say that three-fourths of the employees of the Federal Farm Board are derelicts, incompetents, and could not make a living to save their lives on a two-horse farm. Of course, they have to stay dressed up, and look nice and dignified, because they are RESPECTABLE. They cannot afford to work. Therefore, they worry the life out of everyone to give them a job, and their kin, not wanting them to go to the almshouse, worry their influential friends higher up, and finally they get on the old

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The Department of Commerce Racket

From Plain Talk Magazine
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The swindle of American investors out of nearly \$100,000,000 in the Peruvian bond racket by the National City Bank and J. & W. Seligman, Wall Street stock tricksters, of itself would have only created a mild interest among the sophisticated American public.

But when a Senate committee heard that the Departments of Commerce and State were used to aid and abet this gigantic swindle, when rumors have been rife for years that the Special Privilege Administration we have been suffering for the past eleven years is systematically robbing the American public, it became a little more than the average citizen can swallow.

The inside story of the "rigging" of the bond market by Mr. Hoover and his understrappers, in order that these two Wall Street firms could palm off a consignment of worthless foreign bonds on the public which had faith in its own government, is told here for the first time by Prof. Ray Ovid Hall, formerly a senior economic analyst of the Department of Commerce.

Newspapers but a few months ago carried stories on the discharge of Prof. Hall for refusing to participate in the issuance of doctored reports—false official statements which were intended to deceive the American people—on conditions affecting the stock and bond market.

Prof. Hall tells the whole remarkable story in this issue of PLAIN TALK.

By RAY OVID HALL

For several years I had direct supervision over a monthly press release by the Commerce Department on "foreign securities publicly offered in the United States."

In July, 1928, after Hoover's nomination and before his election, our underwriting of foreign securities dropped suddenly to \$45,303,000, the lowest monthly figure for more than three years. It was about one-sixth the figure of the preceding month, June.

My political superiors in the Department of Commerce quashed the press release—on the frankly admitted ground that "no unfavorable news can be issued at present!" It is a certainty that scores of similar items by other divisions in the Department, warning of the crash to come, were similarly quashed.

In the Department of Commerce it was impossible to report that the exports of capital from our money-market during a certain period were, not loans by American banks and capitalists, but withdrawals of foreign-owned funds on deposit here.

You could not report that a tariff increase by a foreign country was in retaliation against our own great Tariff Steal of June 17, 1930. You could not intimate, along with eight other important causes, that our gigantic tourist migrations to Canada were partly caused by prohibition in the United States.

Exporters had no warning of the grave credit crisis brewing in Germany. The "Hoover" Moratorium, in the summer of 1931, came as a startling surprise to them. Likewise, the previous cracking of credit in Austria came unannounced.

As the depression measured new lows in "Republican Prosperity," the Commerce Department gradually revised its propaganda policies. It finally decided to let taxpayers know that conditions abroad were very, very bad—that we were suffering, not from a Republican Depression, but a world-wide one.

Could I, however, as a Commerce Department expert investigating such matters, point out that one of the causes of

the world-wide depression was our own colossal, inflationary lending to foreigners, followed by our sudden cessation of that lending? I could not. That was one of the six disputed points leading to my dismissal from the Department.

A projected series of reports to warn American investors against Latin American bonds came to an untimely end, under circumstances suggesting gross favoritism (or worse) in very high quarters. Such a report on Colombian public finances had accomplished its purpose, rather dramatically. The next report of the series, on Peru, was referred to the State Department for constructive criticism by its financial experts.

That Department objected to publishing the report; and the matter went to Cabinet Meeting, where President Hoover quashed it. As officer temporarily in charge of the Division issuing such reports, I directed that the projected series of reports be suspended. If we could not report facts, whether favorable or unfavorable, we would report nothing in that particular field.

This affair of the Peruvian report was given a singularly odious background by Oliver C. Townsend, formerly Commercial Attaché in Peru. His able despatches were the principal basis of that report.

Mr. Townsend testified before the Senate Finance Committee in January that he was later instructed by Assistant Director Thomas R. Taylor of the Commerce Department to send less pessimistic reports on Peruvian public finances. Mr. Townsend testified, further, that his dismissal from the Department (like mine) followed upon his refusal to do other than report the hard facts of the case.

Well, \$100,000,000 in Peruvian bonds are in default, just as Mr. Townsend reported they probably would be. American underwriters of those bonds, however, had to filch their large commissions on the business, regardless of the stupendous losses inflicted upon American investors.

A special circumstance in this affair, hardly explicable on honorable grounds, is this: "How did Assistant Director Taylor chance to be issuing instructions to a commercial attaché about financial matters without informing me, who was in charge of the Finance and Investment Division at the time?" Another Assistant Director (Matthews) had supervision over our Division.

A great fact-finding agency, supported by the taxpayers' money, has been prostituted to every manner of propaganda. The most innocuous of its warpings of the truth has usually been inspired by what I have styled "shallow and frivolous conceptions of expediency."

More ominous is its propaganda inspired by a desire to keep a particular political party in power. Most ominous of all, is the clear possibility that part of its propaganda has added to the personal incomes of its key officials.

Motives need not be probed very deeply in this case. It suffices to show that the taxpayers have paid for facts and got propaganda. The officials responsible for the fraud should all be dismissed from the public service.

"The conscientious labors of governmental experts in the Department of Commerce are being set to naught by political expediency—often by shallow and frivolous conceptions of expediency. In consequence the taxpayer has paid for facts which he has not been getting."

That statement—taken from my open letter of July 12, 1931, to Secretary of Commerce Lamont—is still a polite epitome of the fraudulent administration of that Department by Herbert Hoover and his satellite, Julius Klein.

"You have no chance to win such a fight," friends warned me, cynically. "No one ever wins such a fight. The Commerce Department is where Hoover got

his first real start in political life. Why, the Republican National Committee could afford to spend \$100,000 to hush this affair up."

Later a committee of four Republican professors was appointed (by the president of the American Economic Association) to report upon my public charges. Their report of November 28, 1931, praises and rebukes me and artfully whitewashes the ugliest of the specific issues in dispute.

"We are unanimously of the opinion," their report declares, "that Dr. Hall's charges against the Department have not been sustained." They even implied, as I read the report, that the Department was justified in dismissing me after a decade of service; although, they said, I had "won the sincere praise of experts all over the world."

Nor did they allude to the fact that I was dismissed for protesting against the falsification of figures and the suppressing of expert findings.

The four professors censured me for having quoted in an official document from two magazine articles by me; one written anonymously and one written under a pen-name. "Gross impropriety," they denounced. This, despite the facts, fully known to them:

(1) That the articles had been written at the requests of the present Secretary of Commerce and a high official of the Federal Reserve.

(2) That the ideas expressed had less force "in quotes" than if I had presented them more directly; and

(3) That the disclosure of my pen-name by the Department of Commerce was made by an official in breach of confidence.

To my amazement at the time, several friends sent me congratulations upon my victory! "The committee have plenty of good words for you," one friend pointed out, "but absolutely none for the Department of Commerce. If it were practicable to visualize yourself as one individual and the Department as another, I would a thousand times rather be in your shoes than in the other fellow's."

After all, the professors' report does contain an expression perfectly paraphrasing my charges, quoted at the beginning of this article. That expression follows:

There seems a disposition for the Department to show undue timidity in giving full publicity to factual material that will shed light on some of our national policies.

What ill-wisher of Hoover and Klein could ask for a more definite indictment? It is the more damning for its very colorlessness. It reveals the collusion of the four professors, who could utter it without indignation. Embroider it with epithet, and you have a campaign slogan.

So, in fine, it does appear that the Commerce Department has exercised paternalistic solicitude in determining just which facts the taxpayer shall get for his money.

The general public now realizes, I think, that Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and even President Coolidge issued statements to urge the New Era stock-market up its steep climb, whenever it showed signs of a fainting spell.

This fact was shown with admirable pains—and with reference to the Dow-Jones index of security prices—in a magazine article, about two years ago. Meanwhile Secretary of Commerce Hoover and

his minions in the Commerce Department were noisily busy to the same end.

The Big Crash—which even a superficial observer like Julius Klein must have seen coming—had to be postponed until after the presidential elections had adorned our White House with the presence of the Super Mine Promoter. That each postponement would make the crash more destructive was of no moment to these plotters.

Why Cotton Farmers are Becoming Paupers

(Continued from page Nine)

government band wagon and on the government payroll.

The above is what government running business means. Of course, these respectable dressed-up fellows who have authority are only interested in holding their jobs. They are going to listen to big business. They think that big business can help them hold a job better than that poor little who does not have time to leave the field.

This is why I say that whenever the government takes hold of business, it has a WITHERING HAND.

Let's look back over the pages of history. Is the present Farm Board the only venture of this kind that government has ever made?

NO!

When the Roman Empire stretched out to the Atlantic Ocean on one side and built the Appian Way and acquired all Gaul, she had a great class of farming people to deal with. The Roman Empire was synonymous of what was great, what was prosperous, and what every one of its citizens was proud of. Until it established the BACCHANALIA. The Bacchanalia was the farm board of the Roman Empire. It tried to regulate prices. It furnished jobs for the "down-and-outs," the incompetents, and the derelicts who happened to have the air of the Roman Senators. These incompetents tried to handle the products that it took the real working people of the Roman Empire to make.

Chaos developed. Honest toil did not mean anything.

Land values went to nothing. Everyone tried to move to the cities. They could no longer make a living in the country, for The Bacchanalia saw to it that the big business squeezed all of the profits out of everything. Look in your dictionary and see what this word "Bacchanalia" means in the English language today.

It has come ringing down through the ages as a "drunken orgy of spending." The Bacchanalia wrecked the Roman Empire.

But, we have a little pleasant news at last. Chairman Legge resigned. Several more followed. So Stone, the present chairman, won his fame by being at the head of the Tobacco Co-Operatives in Kentucky. These Tobacco Co-Operatives "busted" to the loss only of tobacco farmers.

Three bills are now pending before Congress to abolish the Federal Farm Board, which is the "mother bird" of all the co-operation of the country. We need not expect any prosperity in this country until the Farm Board is abolished and the government takes its WITHERING HAND out of business.

Mopping Up the Ocean With a Sponge

The Coolidge-Hoover "five per cent enforcement" of prohibition has become a matter of serious concern to the American people. We refer particularly, to those well-meaning and substantial citizens of the United States who followed the lead of professional reformers and helped vote this country "dry" in 1919.

There is no doubt that the 18th amendment is the most unpopular piece of legislation ever enacted. The facial efforts of the last three administrations to make the people believe they are trying to enforce the liquor laws are conducive to severe pains in the neck to those who have been more or less close observers of national affairs.

PLAIN TALK does not agree with the radicals of the wet faction that the law never could be enforced. We are not so un-American as to believe that 46 states could ratify an amendment to the Constitution and that the vast majority of good American citizens would not obey its mandates.

Neither do we agree with the radicals of the dry faction that it can be enforced now. Ten years of mis-enforcement by the officials elected to enforce it, ten years of flouting by high public officials from

the President of the United States down has made such a joke of it that it is extremely doubtful if it ever can be enforced.

Appointing an alibi commission to make itself ridiculous while the taxpayers pay \$500,000 for their burlesque report, arresting and convicting half pint bootleggers while the big operators are protected by prohibition officials and police, closing the eyes to real conditions, putting one speakeasy out of business while two spring up in its place, do not constitute enforcement of the prohibition laws.

Yet that is what we have today and that is what we have had for the past ten years. Conditions have grown steadily worse and God alone knows what they will be ten years from now if allowed to continue. It is time for the American people to rise in their might and assert themselves.

It is time for Congress to provide the machinery for a referendum and let the people of America say what they want done. It will then be up to Congress to do it without wasting any time. Four billion dollars is a lot of money to be thrown down a sewer, yet that is what the American taxpayers have done.

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MACHINE IS USED TO GROW PLANTS

"Climate Machine" Used
in Federal Tests
by Scientists

A "climate machine," in which plants grow under artificial light, is expected by scientists of the Department of Agriculture to prove useful in studies of the effects of climates on different plants, according to a statement just issued by the Department.

The machine is said to enable the growth of three to six generations of plants annually, or to retard their development for long periods. The statement follows in full text:

Research Expedited
"A 'climate machine,' which regulates the light, humidity, temperature, air velocity, and soil moisture so accurately that practically any climate condition can be reproduced, is used by the department to speed up plant research work.

By use of this device soybeans, sugar beets, and other plants have grown to maturity and by regulation of the illumination and other conditions it is possible to greatly speed up flowering and other features of growth. The plants are grown with artificial light in inclosed compartments.

The department has experimented for several years with artificial light in giving plants a daily light period greater or less than the normal day length, and the "climate machine" is the newest feature to be perfected for use in these investigations. It was developed to its present stage by Dr. Robert A. Steinberg, a plant physiologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Outdoor Air Utilized
Outdoor air is taken into the air conditioner, saturated with moisture, and then heated to the desired temperature. The air then passes through the compartments in which the plants are growing at slightly less than a mile an hour, making a change of air eight times a minute.

Light for the plants in the apparatus comes from tungsten lamps immersed in globes of distilled water to keep them cool. The water cooling prevents the lights developing too much heat for plant growth. The day-length, air velocity, soil moisture, temperature, and the humidity are all regulated automatically, and when seed is sown in the soil in one of the compartments, practically all that needs to be done is to set the regulators. The soil-moisture control is so arranged that the plants may be said to water themselves and even to furnish a record of the water they use.

The climate-control machine should prove useful for studying the effect of climate on plants. With it research can be carried on rapidly and independently of seasonal conditions. It enables the experimenter to grow three to six generations of plants annually or to retard their development for long periods. It should also prove helpful in the study of disease-producing organisms of plants in reference to climate. Cost of operation precludes its use commercially for plant culture in the great majority of cases.

HEAVY, HEAVY

A pie baked for a convention of Oregon apple growers weighed 500 pounds. We presume it was cooked by a bride.—Kansas City Times.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

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IOWA PORKERS UP TO SECOND STORY

Hogs Go "Upstairs" Of
Their Own Accord
To Sleep

Iowa porkers will find reason for becoming "snoozy" in the announcement of plans now available for a two story hoghouse.

But the main advantage of the new type of house, according to Prof. Henry Giese of the Agricultural Engineering Department at Iowa State College, is not so much that it will make the hogs high-hat as that it provides them warm, dry and clean sleeping quarters.

Plans for the two-story house came as a result of requests from farmers in Fayette County who have observed the advantages of the "balcony type" of house. A house of this type employed by E. F. Cunningham, Fayette farmer, served as a model for the plans.

Go Up At Night
Mr. Cunningham finds that the hogs will not go "upstairs" in the daytime, but that they do so of their own accord at night to sleep. Access to the second story of the house, of tile and wood construction, is by ramp, or inclined runway.

"Since the hogs do not use the second story in the daytime, the sleeping quarters remain dry and clean," Professor Giese, points out. "Deep bedding can be used, and because the hogs are near the roof their body heat keeps the night temperature up to the desired point."

Blue Prints Available
The two-story house does not necessarily enable the owner to care for more hogs, according to Professor Giese. Many Iowa hog houses could be remodeled easily into the two-story type, he says. Blue prints of such a house can be obtained from the Agricultural Engineering Department of the college for 30 cents, the cost of producing them.

Dean C. F. Curtiss of the Agricultural Division says that two-story hog houses are not new. "They have been in use for many years in some localities," he says.

Militant Platform Adopted By Central Michigan Farmers

STANTON, Mich.—Reflecting the mood of central Michigan farmers, many of whom face loss of their farms through tax sales and whose cash crops, potatoes and dairy products, have sunk to the lowest prices in years, the Farmers' Progressive Association of Montcalm County has recently adopted a platform which leaders declare is the only way out of their present intolerable situation.

The platform calls for:
Public ownership of natural resources and of those activities vested with a public interest; light, heat, power and transportation; high inheritance and income taxes to be levied on the beneficiaries of monopoly; a tax on oleo and butter substitutes sufficient to protect the dairy industry; encouragement of farmers' co-operative purchasing and marketing societies and credit agencies with food to be purchased direct from the farmers' co-operatives by city market authorities and sold direct to the consumers; the elimination of war profits; the development of a strong trade union movement; restrictive legislation which will prevent the centralized control of credit and banking; state to furnish all insurance at cost, unemployment insurance and old age pensions.

It is possible to influence the maturity of chicks by the amount of protein fed them before ten weeks of age.

Potash Treated Soil Best For Corn



J. L. Boatman, soils specialist in the Extension Service, in the picture on the left is standing in a field of corn where the alkali soil was treated with potash. This field yielded 27.4 bushels per acre of cribbable corn. The field on the right was not treated with potash and yielded only 11½ bushels per acre of soft, worthless corn.

Capitalist System Claimed To Be Cause of Depression

By J. P. RUSSELL
Manson, Ia.

Some farmers say that tractors caused this depression; that the tractor displaced horses and injured the market for oats. Other farmers say it was the automobile that caused the depression; that the farmers spent all their money for cars and now cannot buy the necessities or pay their debts. Others say that prohibition is the cause; that the manufacture of liquor would use up a lot of grain and help the price.

1st. Tractors. Tractors do cost money; they cost money for repairs; they cost money for fuel; but they do more and better work than horses. They only displace a part of the necessary horses on the farm. For that reason it makes their use more expensive than if they displaced all of the horses. Every farmer keeps nearly as many horses even if he has a tractor. Admitting that both horses and tractor are too much expense for the farm—that is not the cause of the hard times.

2nd. Automobiles. Automobiles do not displace horses to any great extent on the farm; neither do trucks; but trucks and automobiles cost money to operate in addition to feeding horses. Automobiles and trucks do save a good deal of time on the farm but that saving will not make up for their expense.

3rd. Prohibition. Taking the alcohol out of grain does not reduce the feeding value of the grain used very much. The mash from breweries was always used for stock feeding. It is true that millions of dollars of government funds spent annually in an effort to enforce prohibition and this money must come out of the working people;—there is no other place for it to come from. In addition to this expenditure the government loses the millions that it could collect as taxes on liquor. This tax would be paid, of course, by the consumer of liquor. The price of liquor then would include the tax; while now the price of liquor includes fines.

None of these are the cause of the depression. I would like to have every farmer get straight on these matters. The concentration of wealth in the hands of a few is the cause of the depression—nothing else! The wealth is so sucked away from the common people they cannot buy enough to keep the system going. The capitalist system is a system of concentration and must, sooner or later, get so concentrated that the economic life of the people must come to dead stop;—paralyzed. The buying of automobiles, trucks and tractors by the farmers hurried this concentration of wealth but did not cause the depression.

Capitalism is a system wherein wealth can increase itself without productive labor on the part of its owner. When that accumulation gets big enough to draw all the wealth produced each year, then the producers will be starving and the rich cannot sell. That is the end of the system! At this point one of three systems must take its place,—either charity, socialism, or war.

FARMERS SHOULD TREAT SEED CORN

Seedling Blight Can Be
Eliminated With
Chemical Dust

Chemical dust treatment of seed corn to prevent seedling blight is important this spring, according to R. H. Porter, extension plant pathologist at Iowa State College.

"Weather conditions last fall were extremely favorable to the development of organisms causing seedling blight," Mr. Porter said. "Treatment with Merko, Semesan Jr., or Sterocide will prevent growth of the dry rot fungi which cause the blight, weaken corn plants and reduce the stand."

Cost of the treatment is only 3 or 4 cents an acre, he explained. A pound of the dust, costing \$1.75, will treat 8 bushels of seed—enough to plant 45 to 55 acres of corn.

Tests conducted on Iowa farms with the owner's planter box seed during five years show that treatment of seed gives an average increase in yield of 3.7 bushels per acre, according to Mr. Porter. In some cases the increase has been as high as 15 bushels.

Treating seed corn permits it to be planted with safety several days earlier than usual, said Mr. Porter, because the dust protects the seed from the dry rot diseases which develop during cold or wet weather.

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Secretary

Delaware Retains Whipping Post To Punish Wrongdoers

State Still Clings To Ancient Form Of Punishment

For nearly 250 years the state of Delaware has maintained a whipping post to punish wrongdoers. It may be longer than that but official records go back only to 1688. Time after time legislatures have been appealed to to abolish this barbarous punishment but so far all efforts have fallen short.

The whipping post is in New-castle county workhouse, not far from Wilmington, which takes the place of the state prison in other states. A cat o' nine tails, with 20-inch stock and nine lashes 24 inches long is used for a whip. All whippings are open to the public.

The post is approximately 8 inches square with an iron clasp on either side about 5 feet above the ground into which the victim's wrists are fastened. The warden applies the lash, upon the culprit's bare back, an attendant keeping count.

Crimes for which whipping are mandatory are wife-beating, larceny, breaking and entering and highway robbery which draws 40 lashes, highest number for any crime, besides 25 years in prison. Other offenses draw from 5 to 20 lashes.

Ages of those whipped range from 22 to 53 years. Whipping of women was abolished a few years ago as was the pillory, another relic of barbarism which persisted into the present century. Cropping of ears was discontinued some time before that and Warden Elmer J. Leach points to these three "reforms" as evidence that the state is making progress toward more humane penal practices.

In the past decade the number of prisoners whipped has ranged from 10 to 44 a year, Negroes predominating, as shown in this yearly record:

Year	Whites	Negroes	Total
1923	7	18	25
1924	3	19	22
1925	5	11	16
1926	4	14	18
1927	2	8	10
1928	5	12	17
1929	6	28	34
1930	4	28	32
1931	9	35	44
'32 (3 mos.)	5	7	12

"Why the post remains is hard to explain," says Leach who has done all the whipping since he became warden 11 years ago. "If this relic of a bygone age has accomplished any good in Delaware I have been unable to see it." The same criminals have been returned for whippings as many as six times.

Warden Leach holds that this form of punishment is in direct opposition to the present day tendency of making penal institutions curative, preparing the inmate to take a useful place in society again upon his release, rather than to follow the ancient "eye for an eye," and "tooth for a tooth" practice.

United Air Lines Steps Up Mileage

The United States still has the largest air transport system in the world, as United Air Lines has just expanded its schedules to bring its annual flying to 13,500,000 miles, through subsidiaries including Boeing, National and Pacific Air Transport. Its flying every twenty-four hour period is now 37,000 miles, of which 18,000 miles is at night. Reduction of its rates to rail plus Pullman has resulted in additional revenues more than offsetting the loss due to a lower rate of fare.

Post Office figures show United Air Lines carried fifty-one per cent of air mail flown in the United States last year, and approximately ninety-three per cent of all mileage scheduled was flown.

HEART THROBS

A scientific writer points out that the "amplification of radio brings to our ears the babble of the atoms in a mothball and the molecular clamor in the heart of an onion." The plain radio, un-amplified, also brings the babble of the hard-boiled egg, and the clamor in the heart of the tooth-paste agent.—Minneapolis Journal.

RADIO PROGRAMS LACK EXCELLENCE

Is The United States Really A Nation Of Morons?

(Ill. Daily News, Los Angeles)

More so than usual we are receiving letters from fans who believe radio is going through one of its frequent spells of growing pains. Meaning, of course, that programs are losing their color, are lacking in excellence, are dry and uninteresting.

If we are in a seasonal doldrum on radio, then let us observe here that radio continues to be run by business men instead of showmen.

Informed by radio statisticians that the average American intelligence is that of a child of 13, programmers broadcast hillbilly songs, shallow and moronic serials and crude tunes syncopated, called jazz. They shovel them in huge quantities through the nation's microphones, into the nation's life. This because sponsors seek the biggest possible audience.

What about all the people whose intelligence amounts to something? There must be some of them scattered about in remote places. So far as radio broadcasters are concerned, these people either can listen to the trash or throw their radio sets away.

Our critics may say, in fact they will say: "What about the few symphonies and other good programs we get every week?" And the answer comes back that with few exceptions most of these are unsponsored affairs, which are given by a few of the leading stations who realize that there actually are people who enjoy higher forms of music and entertainment. They are given to you as a present. If a sponsor with cash wanted to buy those hours to replace them with yipping cowboys and gin-voiced crooners, the station would breathe a sigh of relief and sell out to the 13-year-olds. So take these free and excellent things while you can, for tomorrow—well, anything could happen.

CHILD ADOPTED BY OWN MOTHER

Divorce Brought Action That Made "Sister" Of Daughter

A seven-year-old daughter of Mrs. Clara Christine Mumm, of Chicago, became, in turn, in less than a year the sister of her mother and the daughter of her mother by adoption.

The whole affair began when the mother, then Mrs. Paul Schauburger, divorced her husband on charges of cruelty, receiving custody of the child, a property settlement, and alimony.

The father reserved the right to visit the child at regular intervals. The mother and grandmother, however, charged that the child had a strong aversion to her father and that the girl became ill after each visit from her parent.

It was agreed the father would end his visits provided the mother would relinquish all legal claim to her small daughter. This was accomplished when the grandmother adopted her own granddaughter, making the girl a legal sister of her own mother.

The young Mrs. Schauburger then filed a bill in court to resume her maiden name of Clara Christine Mumm, afterward appearing to adopt her foster "sister." The elder Mrs. Mumm was willing to release her "daughter" to regain her grandchild, and thus the matter was accomplished.

YOUTH'S HARD TIME

The school class was writing pen portraits. One boy wrote this of his comrade: "Although he is so good-natured he has a hard time at home, I know for a fact that he is made to take a bath every Saturday night."—Evening Times, Glasgow.

BABY FOUND IN DESERT ADOPTED

Couple Discovers Infant In Hatbox While Repairing Tire

Dropped in a ragged hatbox on the Arizona desert, miles from human habitation and 200 feet from any roadway, with not one chance in a million to be found alive, a six-day-old baby was found a few hours after its desertion by an Arizona couple, to whom its discovery will always be a marvel.

Today little Marian, "the hatbox baby," a pretty little blond girl, has a new mother and daddy for life, with all the love and care possible.

Woman Finds Hatbox

Sheer coincidence, it might be said, led to the discovery of the infant. Ed Stewart, then living at Mesa, Ariz., was traveling with his wife by motor car toward their home. About 8 p. m. a tire went flat.

Mr. Stewart began fixing it, and his wife strolled from the car into the desert for a short distance. Ambling along, she found a large old hatbox. Frightened somewhat at her discovery, Mrs. Stewart called her husband. Never dreaming there would be anything in it but some old clothes, he opened it and found the baby.

Mrs. Stewart says it was the strangest moment she ever knew in her life.

They looked around but could find no trace of anybody or anything that might account for the hatbox. In the semi-darkness no tracks could be seen. Apparently some one had placed the baby there and then gone on.

Officers Baffled

The Stewarts took the baby to Mesa, where it was placed in the care of Mrs. Hugh Dana, who gave it the name of Marian. Many people came to see the desert foundling but none claimed her. The state was aroused at the cruelty of a person who would abandon a child in such fashion. Officers from two counties worked on the case but were completely baffled.

Hundreds of persons wished to adopt little Marian, and Judge E. L. Green, of Pinal County, after weighing all possibilities of giving her a good home, gave the little foundling to Mr. and Mrs. Does it matter whom? Nobody can ever take her from them now, they say.

GREAT AMERICAN SCOUTS

Boone, Crockett, Carson, Bridger, Wild Bill Hickok and Buffalo Bill Cody are considered the greatest scouts of our early days.

Tom Mooney To Stake Life To Prove He's Not Guilty

BATTLE AGAINST CRIME IN VAIN

Creator Of Chicago Crime Commission Sees Many Ills

"All the battles against crime and corruption in politics and government have been of little permanent avail," says Frank J. Loesch, creator of Chicago's crime commission, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday.

Mr. Loesch speaks from years of experience. Thrice he has dived, as prosecutor of special grand juries, into charges of graft and corrupted elections. Also he served on the Wickersham Law Enforcement Commission. As head of the Chicago Crime Commission he added a new expression to the vernacular, "public enemy," thus designating Chicago's gangsters.

Mr. Loesch believes the people "have a feeling for good government but that often they are unable to find leaders to express this sentiment; that people have come, through so many let-downs, to look askance at politicians and campaign promises."

The direct primary, the octogenarian believes, is responsible for many of the government's ills. He says it allows an alliance between politicians and criminals.

He argued the majority report of the Wickersham commission against repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"But this does not mean I'm satisfied with prohibition," he said. "I'm opposed to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment because that would mean the return of the old-time saloon."

He believes liquor control should be given to congress under a modified amendment to the U. S. constitution.

DESERT'S FORMATION

The Maine desert was formed by a glacial lake or pool. Such a mass as this must have been deposited in a gradually enlarged pool or lake within the ice sheet. The Maine desert is solid and rather level on top. The smoothness of the surface may be in part due to the waves of the sea sweeping over it would be much exposed to the waves of the broad bay which then covered the valley of the Royal river, to the south of it.

He Will Ask Trial For Murder In Bomb Killings

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — Tom Mooney will stake his life to prove his innocence of the bombing in the Preparedness Day parade at San Francisco on June 22, 1916.

This was his answer to Gov. Rolph, who declined to grant an application for a pardon, because he was convinced "that he (Mooney) was justly convicted by the jury by whom he was tried."

Announcement of the latest step in Mooney's long fight for freedom came from "Mother" Mary A. Mooney, who said an immediate attempt would be made to bring her son to trial on the one remaining murder indictment in connection with the bombing.

The plan was originated by Aaron Sapiro, New York attorney.

Confident Of Acquittal

"I'm convinced a jury would acquit Tom," the 84-year-old woman said. "Then we'd have an unanswerable argument in asking for a pardon on grounds that Tom is innocent."

Under Sapiro's plan, the Mooney defense league would sustain all evidence at the original trial, provided it was allowed to produce witnesses to testify to later developments.

Meanwhile protests rolled in from all sections of the country, from liberals and conservatives alike.

Mayor Walker of New York, who was Mooney's leading advocate for a pardon in his most recent bid, confessed frankly that he was "shocked" by the decision. Theodore Dreiser, novelist; Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation; Prof. Corliss Lamont of Columbia, Senators Schall, Blaine, Nye and Brookhart all voted their disappointment. And there were many more.

How Mooney Feels

Mooney was informed of the news in San Quentin Prison, where he was peeling potatoes.

"The cards were stacked against me," Mooney said. "This decision proves the utter impossibility of any worker ever securing justice at the hands of the capitalist-controlled courts, governors and other politicians. Gov. Rolph and his advisers did not base their findings on the facts on my frame-up, but merely carried out the bidding of their masters."

Then Mooney, sighing heavily, resumed his potato peeling.

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What Is A Quack?

By HARRY BENJAMIN (England)
Author of "Your Diet in Health and Disease," etc.

There is one thing the medical profession is always ready to do, and it is; to denounce, as a "quack," anybody without an authentic medical degree who dares to "meddle" in the great work of healing.

Whilst medical men shout "Quack! Quack!" at all healers who are not members of their gilded trade unions, let us look a little closer into the question of quackery.

A quack, according to the dictionary, is one who pretends to knowledge which he does not possess, especially in the art of healing. But, according to medical views upon the matter, a quack is any and everybody who professes to heal, but who does not possess a medical degree.

If a man be an ignoramus, but has just managed to obtain his medical degree, he is acclaimed an authentic healer; a man to be entrusted, with every confidence, with the lives of those who come to him for succor and aid in ill-health. If, however, a man be fully equipped with the knowledge and ability to heal, gained from a true study of Nature and the working of the natural laws which govern life and health, but does not possess a medical degree, he is a "quack"; no matter what wonders he may perform in restoring the suffering to health.

The Public Believes

Thus, by its persistent "quack, quacking," the medical fraternity seeks to maintain itself in its almost unchallengeable position in the world of healing; and so the public which always takes its lead from those in authority, and believes everything it is told with the most touching faith and simplicity, sees no difference between the man who has devoted a lifetime to the true study of disease and its cure, along natural lines, and the vendor of patent medicine "cure-alls," and like charlatans.

They are not all bundled together and termed quacks by the medical world? Quacks, therefore, they must be." Thus argues the Man in the street, who receives his education in such matters from the popular Press. The medical profession, profiting by that channel of expression is thus able to turn all men's minds—as far as it can—away from any methods of healing which conflict with its own, by this shouting of the word "Quack."

It Does Not Matter

No notice is taken of methods or results. It does not seem to matter whether the non-medical healer cures his patients, whilst the medical man kills his; or whether the methods of the latter are not more akin to those of the patent medicines vendor than those of the former. No, it is just a question of the medical man being authorized—accepted by the world in general—and of everything he does, either good or bad, being taken as right; whilst everything the non-medical healer does—no matter how great or noble—being the work of an unauthorized person, must necessarily be wrong, and open to the gravest suspicion and doubt.

But unauthorized does not mean unqualified; and, conversely, authorized does not mean qualified!

It is generally accepted that the only man qualified to heal is the man who has spent a specified number of years in a medical college, and learnt the mysterious prescriptions and "what nots" for the "cure" of all human ills. In due course, with a degree behind his name, this man begins to earn a living as a duly authorized medical practitioner. Being authorized, he is qualified to heal! And, no matter what he does, no matter what his results are, the world gives complete sanction to it all. Everything he does is right. We leave it to the reader to judge what things the "doctor" is able to "get away with," what blunders he may commit, under cover of the all-prevailing righteousness in which the world enshrouds him, all because the world mistakes authorization for qualification!

The Greatest Healer

There is every good reason for making a man pass certain examinations, to assure the world that he has a competent knowledge of such things as anatomy and physiology, for instance, before being allowed to practice as

a healer; but does the mere possession of knowledge of this kind qualify that man as a healer? Had Christ, the greatest Healer, an academic knowledge of anatomy and physiology, or did He know, and act on, the Natural Laws of Health and Disease? We leave the reader to answer.

The Naturopath, who also has years of study of anatomy and physiology as a groundwork for the learning of his art, is unqualified as a healer, merely because he is not authorized by medical officialdom! But does that make him entitled to be contemptuously classed, with the "cure-all" merchant and charlatan, as a "quack"?

But this is the whole point of the present article. If medical men are the only persons practicing the healing art who are not quacks, knowing what we do of the results of orthodox medical practice, maybe it is not such a bad thing after all to be a quack!

Who Are the Quacks?

It is better to be a "quack" and obtain good results, than not to be a "quack" and be unable to cure your patients. Recall the case of Sir Herbert Barker! Then think of the remarkable achievements of Natural Cure all over the world. Who are the quacks? But we can go further. If quackery means pretending to knowledge one does not possess, especially in the art of healing—as it is defined in the dictionary—then surely there is more real quackery within the ranks of the medical profession itself, than outside it. For who takes on a more complete air of omniscience and omnipotence in regard to the treatment of disease than the medical man. Let those readers who have gone for years and years to the medical fraternity for help in the curing of disease, to no avail, ponder over this!

To tell the world that it, and it alone, is able to cure disease, is what medical science is always doing. But is disease any the less prominent as a result of orthodox medical effort? Do you not see sickness on every hand?

The medical profession, as a whole, has more claim to the title of real quackery than any other section of the community, through its claims to be able to cure disease, without being in the least able to carry those claims into proper effect.

Naturopaths know that medical science is ineffective, and that its practitioners can never cure disease; yet, at the same time, they realize that it is doing its very best for suffering humanity within its limits.

Results Count

There are more sides to the quackery business than one. To label a man a "quack" does not in the least indicate that that man is any the worse for it. To intelligent people, it is results that count.

Are the results of Natural Cure such as to warrant its practitioners being classed with pill-vendors and charlatans? It is not the cock that crows that delivers the goods; neither is it, in this case, the medical duck with his persistent "quack, quacking!"

The man who can direct the cure of disease is the man who understands the true nature of disease, the reasons for its appearance in the body, and the safe and simple methods for its removal from the system. That man is the naturopath; no matter what the medical profession, in attempting to preserve itself from his triumphant and unanswerable challenge, may call him.—Health For All.

TRAIL TO GOOD HEALTH

It is a long, long trail from good health to a chronic disease; but this trail must be followed back to its beginning to find good health again.

Good health is man's natural heritage; disease is the product of his wrong mode of life.

PREPAREDNESS

"What is it?" asked the doctor who had been hurriedly summoned at midnight.

"Nothing this time, Doc," answered Newlywed, looking at his watch. "My wife just wanted to see how soon you could get here in case the baby was suddenly taken ill."

DISLIKED NOVEMBER

The American Indians had a prejudice against November; we are told they called it the "mad moon" and linked it with insanity and suicide.

WHY WE ALL GET "SPRING FEVER"

Many persons feel such a loss of energy during the spring months of the year that they are popularly said to be suffering from "spring fever." Doctors of earlier generations were well aware of this "malady" and some of them even went to the length of believing that in the early spring the blood became poisoned as a result of accumulation of "bad humors." For this reason blood-letting was most widely practiced during the spring months. A century ago everyone who valued his health visited his doctor at this time of year and submitted to the loss of a substantial quantity of blood.

The practice of blood-letting to cure "spring fever" was given up only after physicians had learned more about the true causes of the lassitude and unfitness which so often come in spring. The trouble remains—it is the treatment which has changed.

Sunlight Used Up

"From the modern point of view, the important thing about spring is that it follows winter," says an authority in London Answers.

"During nearly six months the world in which we live has been deprived of strong sunlight. It has been compelled to use up the stores of sunlight which were gathered last summer.

"These stores so far as each individual in concerned, are hidden in the deeper layers of the skin. While you lay on the beach sunning yourself nature was at work replenishing her larder. Tiny cells of your skin, toiling like bees in a hive, were collecting the sunlight and making it part of their own substance.

"In the dark days these cells have yielded up their treasure.

"Again, in your food you have obtained sunlight that was stored originally by plants and animals. All animal fat contains sunlight. So do cabbage, cauliflowers and carrots. But little by little the stocks have become exhausted.

Sunlight Starvation

"During the winter months milk, for example, is singularly empty of sunlight strength, and even eggs and the fat of meat are nearly destitute of this quality.



MEAT A TOXIC FOOD

Meats of all sorts, flesh, fish and fowl, are highly toxic foods.

1. Because meats as eaten are practically always in a state of decay or putrefaction, generally well advanced. All fresh salted and smoked meats are swarming with colon germs with which they become infected in the process of killing. Some meats, such as liver and hamburger steak, contain more colon germs than the fresh droppings of animals. Oyster juice examined by Roderick was found to contain one thousand times as many colon germs as water dipped from the mouth of a city sewer.

2. Meat is readily soluble in the digestive juices and so leaves little residue and encourages constipation. The portion left forms a putrefactive residue in the colon which produces ammonia and other alkaline substances that paralyze the colon.

3. Newburgh has recently shown that all meats contain a "non-protein" fraction that is so highly toxic that when fed to rats the animals within a few days suffer from acute nephritis and are soon dead. This highly toxic material renders change of flora almost impossible so long as meat is eaten. This poisonous material constitutes one-fourth of the weight of lean meat. This is the stuff that beef tea and meat extract and bouillon are made of.—Good Health.

For since Christmas cattle and poultry have been fed largely on prepared fodder. Such pasturage as is available for feeding in the winter months is usually barren of any benefits from sunlight.

"In other words, 'spring lassitude' is sunlight starvation.

"It is obvious that this trouble cannot be cured by drawing off blood, nor yet by any of the drugs in which our grandparents and even our parents, believed so implicitly. The cure of sunlight starvation is sunlight, or one of the substitutes for sunlight with which, thanks to modern science and modern transport, we are now supplied."

DIET AND DIGESTION

Isn't it strange that men who are level-headed in their vocations should be so ignorant, and should do such foolish things in the matter of their health?

Take brain workers, for example. They usually do not give their digestive organs half a chance to do their work. Many of them do not know that the digestive act is so tremendously important that Nature has supplied the alimentary tract with blood vessels of sufficient capacity to contain more than twice the amount of blood in the entire body. But it is thus she tries to show us the great importance of putting the greatest possible blood supply along the alimentary tract during the digestive processes, which is impossible when one is holding much of the blood in the brain by attempting to do brain work at the same time that the digestive process is going on.

Many intelligent people do not know the reason for being so sleepy and dull after a hearty meal is because Nature has sent just as much blood as possible to the digestive organs, and the brain is left without stimulation. Nature thus makes it difficult for us to work right after a meal by withdrawing from the brain the blood which supplies the thinking force. It is positively wicked to attempt to think right after a hearty meal and no one can persist in doing so without serious results, as he will be defying one of Nature's most important laws.—Nature's Path.

HOW TO SAVE TEETH

The surest way to preserve the teeth is to purify the blood—for it makes our teeth as it makes the rest of our bodies. Pyorrhea would be impossible for medical and dental exploitations, and brushing, powdering, and pasting would cease to be a trade fostered craze, if apples, oranges, and grapes were applied to the cleansing of the system generally. We don't suppose that the most observant explorer ever saw lions and tigers rubbing the enamel from their teeth. When such a discovery is made we will take back all we have said in the foregoing.

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We treat various ailments and do not use Operations, X-ray or radium.

BAKER HOSPITAL

Muscatine,

J. L. STATLER, M. D.

Iowa

Device Squeezes Lightning To Death To Prevent Fires

Pierce streaks of lightning, terrifying area of leaping electricity, have been squeezed to death by being drawn into a series of little copper plates and snuffed out in 10-millionths of a second. So completely was each arc broken to bits that it did not have sufficient heat to scorch cotton in which the little circuit-breaking device was wrapped.

This demonstration was the climax of a series of spectacular experiments conducted by engineers of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing company to show the force of man-made lightning, its destructive capacity when shot into older types of equipment and its utter disability when destroyed by the new switchlike contraption. It was as though a great invisible Jupiter Fulminator had seized the fiery flashes and crushed them into helpless submission. Hundreds of horsepower on a rampage one instant were wiped out of existence the next.

Device Is Simple

In perfecting this new breaker the engineers worked for nine years and spent one-half million dollars before they were satisfied. Today they have produced a device so simple that powerful electric circuits can be controlled by a child and with absolutely no element of danger.

Fundamentally, the purpose of this protector is to break or interrupt electric circuits automatically when they become dangerous. While it has hundreds of industrial applications, its most familiar use will be to replace the present plug fuses in homes.

Each year fires cost the United States 500 million dollars and 10,000 human lives. Ninety per cent of these losses are tabulated as "preventable." Defective wiring and overloaded circuits might cause some of these fires, therefore it was determined to eliminate such a source of danger.

Tests Prove Merit

Using the de-ion principle of arc extinction developed by Dr. Joseph Slepian, a Westinghouse research engineer, the fifteen-ampere, single-pole unit was perfected and given exacting tests. Operated 15,000 times at full load it showed no appreciable wear. In the high-power laboratory it was subjected to tests more rigorous than it will ever encounter in actual service and it was not found wanting. More than two years of service operation have confirmed the laboratory tests, and field tests, the most severe and most conclusive of all, have given final proof of the merit of this new breaker, the engineers claim.

Outside the small black box looks like a simple switch of the toggle or flip-on type. Inside the pivot center of the switch is mounted on a swinging arm. Ordinarily the arm is under a catch and, in this position, the breaker operates as any other toggle switch.

Switch Breaks Current

The catch is attached to an over-current unit composed of two metals with different rates of expansion. As the electric current passing through this unit increases, the heat increases and one metal expands faster than the other. This causes the unit to bend more and more with continued increase in the current. When the current exceeds a certain set limit, bending the unit release the catch, the toggle collapses and the switch opens, breaking the current.

At that instant an arc is created between the parting portions of the switch. This is the lightning flash that must be extinguished. Here is where Jupiter squeezes that lightning to death in less time than it takes to say a quick "Pit!"

Breaker Removes Danger

When the new no-fuse breaker is put in command of the branch circuits of a home, it will, the engineers claim, operate surely, safely and quietly. It is so constructed that it cannot be tampered with and, when set for the proper degree of safety, it will break an overloaded circuit before the abnormal condition can become dangerous.

Overloads, inadequate, or worn insulation on wiring and fixtures, as well as undersized wire and other improper conditions cause dangerous heating and short circuits. Unless such a circuit is broken, fire may result. Often the protection given by an old-fashioned plug fuse is destroyed

MARRIED PERSONS IN U. S. INCREASE

The percentage of married persons in the U. S. A. 15 years or over, has increased from 59.9 in the last 10 years to 60.5. Which indicates an even greater increase numerically because the total population also has increased in the last 10 years.

The difference of 156,351 by which married men outnumber married women, is accounted for by immigration. Many married men have entered the United States, leaving wives and families abroad.

The total married persons over 15 years old is 86,718,170. There are 2,024,936 widowers and 4,734,207 widows.

In 1920, divorced men constituted 0.6 per cent of the total population. In 1930 the per cent was 1.1. During this time the percentage of divorced women increased from 0.8 per cent in 1920 to 1.3 per cent in 1930.

Ireland Crossings Padlocked at Night

There aren't any accidents at railroad crossings at night in Ireland—because the crossings are put to bed.

In the daytime the watchman stands in the middle of the road to warn travelers when a train is approaching, but at night the procedure for insuring the safety of travelers at the crossings is a bit different. When darkness falls the watchman retires to his house—but first he puts the crossing to bed.

Each crossing has two big iron gates which swing across the road at each side. At the end of the gates is an opening just big enough for a pedestrian to get through—providing he is not extra fat.

The gates are swung shut at dark, and padlocks are placed on them. Vehicle travelers coming along the road must awaken the watchman and rouse him out of bed to have the gates opened.

MANTLE FROM MAYFLOWER

A block from one of the beams of the Mayflower serves as a mantle in a hall at Rollins college.

by the use of a hairpin, tinfoil, a penny or piece of wire. This cannot happen with the new type of breaker, according to the engineers.

When a circuit is broken by the new device, all that is necessary in order to restore service is to relieve the branch of its overload and flip the toggle switch back to the "On" position.



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Governor Of State



(Acme Photo)

Pretty and 25 is Miss Alice Lee Grosjain and she's governor of Louisiana for ten days.

Governor Alvin O. King went to the governors' conference in Richmond, Va., and she ascended to the governorship by virtue of holding office as secretary of state.

The state constitution provides that the lieutenant governor preside in absence of the governor. Next in line of succession is president pro tempore of the state senate, and next comes the secretary of state.

SEE THE JOB THROUGH

Finish that which you set out to do, no matter what the difficulties encountered. Almost any man can start something, but very few are able or willing to complete the task. Success comes at the end, not at the beginning of a job.—Grit.

German Leaves Fortune To Chinese For War On Europe

PLASTIC SURGERY FOR AUTOMOBILES

Plastic surgery is now practiced on dented and battered automobile bodies. This new method of repairing and concealing damage to metal bodies and fenders, which has been developed by metallurgists, makes it unnecessary to remove the upholstery of the sides or back of a car body, or take out the door window regulator board and trim pad to repair a dent, as is the case when tools are used to "bump" out a depression in a metal body or door. Instead, dents are repaired from the outside by filling in with so-called body fill metal. The metal, rather than particular skill on the part of the repair man, is said to offer means of revolutionizing phases of automobile body repairing. The metal becomes plastic and remains so at low heat of a torch and can be applied to body parts in a vertical or a curved position without the metal running or dropping, as would solder. Blocks of wood are used to spread the heated metal, in much the same manner as putty is handled.

After the dents are filled flush to the surface, the metal is smoothed by a grinding wheel or a file and the damaged place is refinished. Repairs by this method take but a little time and have been found to cost less than when made by the use of tools.

POWDERED MILK IDEA

Dried or powdered milk was first made by Grinwade in England in 1855.

ROME — The treasury of the Chinese Republic finds itself richer today, thanks to a wholly unexpected revenue source.

This is represented by Henry Basse, a German citizen, who before dying last August in Bressanone, Italy, bequeathed to the Chinese government the sum of a million and half lire.

Basse, though he had a home at Bonn in the Rhineland, preferred to live at Bressanone, where citizens used to look upon him as a beggar because of his shabby appearance, and his poor scale of living. However, he had considerable wealth, which he had accumulated through successfully trading in China.

The bequest was accompanied by an astounding condition; that that sum was to be used by the Chinese government to fight the Europeans. "China to the Chinese," was the reason given by Basse in his will in explanation of his action.

Tsiang Lu Fo, the Chinese charge d'affaires in Rome, has made several trips to Bolzano and Bressanone in connection with the legal steps required by the execution of Basse's will, and has returned here with the bequest. Whether the money will be used to fight the Japanese, considering that the Europeans are, under the present conditions, defenders of China, is not known.

BAD USE OF ORATORY

The resources of oratory have more often been used to arouse than to subdue the stormy passions which impel strife among nations.—Exchange.

The final proof of good manners is the drug clerk's "thank you" when somebody pays for a stamp.



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JUDGE RUTHERFORD SAYS THAT

The Kingdom of God means that righteous government which shall rule the whole world in righteousness and bring honor and glory to the name of the great Jehovah God and everlasting blessings to the people.

Christ Jesus is God's anointed Head of that Kingdom. This great and heart-cheering truth is the very thing that Satan, the Devil, tries to keep hidden from the people because Satan knows that the Kingdom of heaven is the only hope for the world.

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WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Having won a fair reputation as a fighter in Worcester, Mass., Cooky Bradford with his manager-wife goes to New York to make a name for himself. They are unable to get a break on account of Honey being a girl and managers were averse to dealing with a woman. Reduced to their last penny, Cooky is about to go out and look for a job, when Dan Wilson, fight promoter, sends for him. Wilson wants Cooky to sign a contract with him. The lad refuses and leaves the office in a rage, because Wilson will not recognize Honey as a manager.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

Cooky left Wilson's office infuriated. He nearly knocked over a man tying his shoe lace in his haste to get away from the neighborhood. A few feet further on Cooky was accosted by the same beggar he had met upon entering the place, only this time, instead of wanting to get home to New Rochelle, he wanted to go to his wife and children in Philadelphia.

"Oh, you moved to Philadelphia!" In his fury, Cooky socked the panhandler, lifting him off his feet. That was enough. Before he realized what had happened, the fighter found himself facing a magistrate.

"My advice to you, young man, is to confine your fighting to the

room, Honey was in bed. His entrance aroused her from her slumbers. The man avoided his wife's gaze, when she questioned him about his dinner.

The next day Cooky went out and got a job in a restaurant which tied the mover. While he was gone, Honey read in the paper that Kay Mitchell, a society girl, was to stage some charity fights. The admission price was to be \$100 with boxes selling at \$5,000. It gave Honey an idea. She went to the office of the Kay Mitchell Fund for the Unemployed, determined to book Cooky for a fight.

Honey's air was patronizing as she interviewed Kay Mitchell. "I'm sure I can persuade Mr. Bradford to appear, but I'll try. You see, he's been fighting so much lately he's all tired out."

"Perhaps if you explain to him that it's for charity—"

"That's my only hope," Honey broke in.

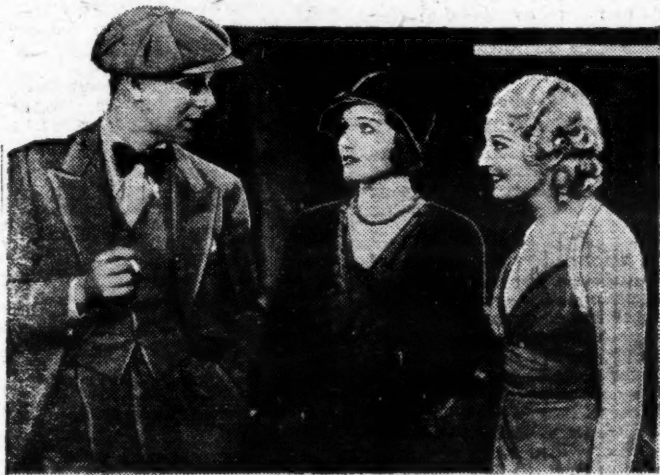
"Mr. Colton, the promoter, is arranging for all my fighters, but I'd so much like to have Mr. Bradford," Kay explained.

Honey rose. "I assure you I'll do everything I can." She extended her hand. "Good bye, Miss Mitchell."

Elated, Honey rushed home to find Cooky awaiting her. She was surprised to find him there.

"What are you doing home?"

"Can you imagine that dumb cluck tellin' me how to make



"I want you to meet my husband, Cooky Bradford," said Honey.
(Posed by Thelma Todd, Constance Cummings and Ben Lyon.)

prize ring. Ten dollars fine."

Lucky for Cooky, he had the gold piece. Otherwise he would have been in jail for a while. However, he resolved not to let Honey know, and so he greeted her with a smile.

"It was a false alarm," he said. "They had me mixed up with some other bird. Some guy by the name of Kid Bradford." He sighed. "Well, I guess that's that." Then he became bitter. "Maybe everybody was right. I guess I wasn't meant to be a fighter. It just ain't in the cards, that's all."

Honey was tearful. "Oh, yes, it is, darling. Don't feel like that. Things are just breaking bad, that's all."

"Yeah."

"Jack Dempsey waited around for two years before he got his big chance."

"Well, two years is a long time to starve." He wandered over to the dresser where they hoarded their edibles and discovered the meat gone. "Hey, where's the meat?"

"Oh, I used it all up. I got kinda hungry and—"

"Oh." Cooky's face fell. He suddenly saw visions of going to bed without eating.

"You can get yourself something to eat with the money you have."

"Huh?" Cooky was aroused from his unhappy thoughts.

"The thirty-three cents."

"Oh, yeah. The thirty-three cents."

"You could get yourself a good meal for that down at Joe's."

"Oh, I don't think I'm gonna bother. I ain't hungry."

But Honey insisted and so Cooky left the house. It was 7:30 when he left. He walked about wearily until nine. He stopped before Joe's and read the menu. In fact he stayed so long there, that he memorized it.

hamburgers?" Honey walked over to him. There was a mischievous twinkle in her eye as she listened.

"I says to him, I was the best counter man in Worcester, and nobody's gonna tell me—"

"Wait a minute!" She had difficulty in shouting him down. "Quit raving! I've got a fight for you!"

"Huh?"

"I said I got a fight for you!"

A smile slowly appeared upon his face. "You're kidding, ain't you?"

"No."

"For when?"

"Tomorrow."

"Wow."

So Honey and Cooky appeared at the swanky charity fights.

"How do you do, Mrs. Bradford?" said Kay as she came upon the pair.

"Hello," Honey exclaimed. "I want you to meet my husband, Cooky Bradford, this is Miss Mitchell."

Cooky was perceptibly impressed by Kay. "Well, did I give you a good show, or didn't I?"

Kay was vampish, much to Honey's annoyance. "I thought you were marvelous!"

"I was just tellin' Honey I couldn't murdered him in the first round."

Kay took his arm and started away with the lad. "I want you to meet mother. She's mad about you. Will you come over?"

"Sure."

"Excuse us, Mrs. Bradford. We'll be just a moment." Then turning to Cooky, she said, "You've made a regular fight fan out of her."

While they were gone, Colton came up to Honey. "I kinda like your boy's style. 'I was thinkin' maybe I could fix him up for a go with Cyclone Joe, next Thursday. Whadda you say?"

Honey was stumped. "Why—eh—"

"I don't know. We've been very

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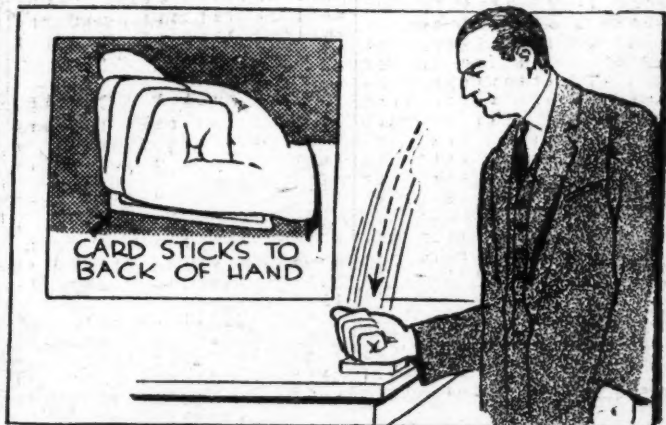
CASH PAID for fresh eggs. Baker Hospital.

UNITED STATES POLL TAX

In the United States in the pioneer days every citizen was required to perform a certain amount of work gratis on the roads. That was an economic necessity in a new country where dirt roads were the only avenues of transportation. Later the system was amended so that those who did not wish to perform that sort of work could pay a certain amount in lieu thereof. That was known as the poll tax.

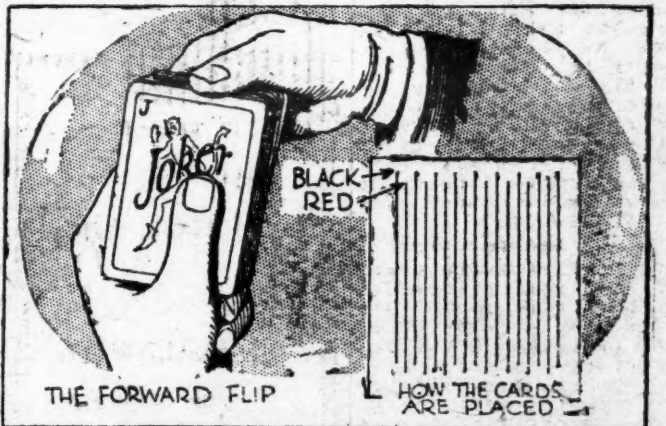
TRICKS of MAGIC EXPLAINED by Will L. Lindhorst

HOW TO KNOCK A CARD THROUGH TABLE



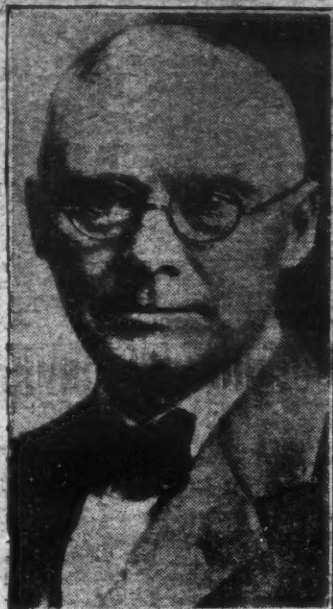
Have somebody select a card and place it on top of pack. Lay the pack on a table near the edge and inform your audience that you will knock the card selected through the table. Secretly moisten the back of your hand with saliva, strike the pack a blow and quickly lower your hand beneath the table, as though to catch the card as it falls. The top card of the pack will stick to the back of your moistened hand, where it is hidden from view, and will be carried below the table as you lower your hand. You then pick it off the floor and bring it back to the table.

HOW TO CHANGE PACK OF CARDS FROM BLACK TO RED



Separate the black cards of a pack from the red and put them together again with the colors in alternate positions, black followed by red, the black cards extending about one eighth inch above the red and place the joker on top. Hold the deck firmly in this position and tell the audience that you will first make all the cards black and then, with the exception of the joker, change them to red. Flip the cards forward and they appear black; do the same backward and they are red. Then stand the deck on a table and tap the cards so that the deck is flush. Flip the cards again and they are both black and red.

Iowa State Officials Suspended



(Acme Photo)
J. W. LONG



(Acme Photo)
J. V. LEMLEY

State Auditor J. W. Long of Iowa, who was suspended on order of Gov. Dan Turner, and J. V. Lemley, former chief clerk in auditor's office, who was found equally guilty with Long in report of the commission. Lemley at first preferred charges against Long concerning expenses, but the governor's investigators found that he also made long trips at the state's expenses. Long claims that the case is a political frame-up.

Kidnapings And Thefts Laid To Gangsters



(Acme Photo)

In a sensational cleanup of an alleged interstate gang of bank bandits and kidnapers police from the state's attorney's office in Chicago and authorities in Indiana seized eighteen men and women. A nineteenth suspected member of the ring is in custody of Racine, Wis., police. Among those seized are: Left to right, seated: James Barrett, leader of the gang, who was immediately identified as one of band who robbed bank at Hartford City, Ind., Oct. 7, 1931; Tony Mungo, Isadore Gaby, John Muroi, and John Di Mascio. Standing: Dorothy Marshall, Frank Michael, Nick Zona, Pasquale Tocco, John Sebastian, Joseph Pyza, and Harriet Tanner.

Mooney Again Refused A Pardon By California Governor



(Acme Photo.)

Thomas J. Mooney (left), whose application for a pardon was denied by Gov. James Rolph Jr., is hearing the sad news from J. J. Holohan (right), warden of San Quentin prison, where this picture was taken. Gov. Rolph is the fourth California executive to refuse to intervene in behalf of Mooney, who already has served fifteen years of a life sentence for a crime—the Preparedness day bombing in San Francisco in 1916—of which he maintains he is innocent.

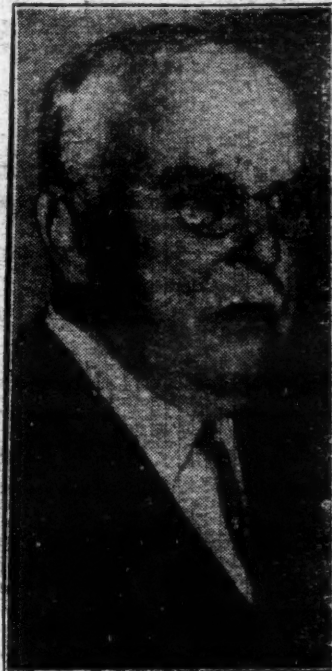
Refuses Pardon To Tom Mooney

Denial of Thomas J. Mooney's application for a pardon was made by Gov. James Rolph Jr. of California.

The governor's action followed the unanimous recommendation of his legal advisers on the Mooney case, Judge Matt I. Sullivan, former chief justice of the state Supreme court, and Lewis F. Byington, San Francisco attorney.

Rejection of Mooney's pardon application was announced by the governor from his Sacramento office in a thousand word statement outlining his reasons and expressing his belief in the guilt of Mooney.

In announcing his denial of the pardon to the convicted San Francisco Preparedness day bomber the governor made public the 15,000 word report prepared by Judge Sullivan on the Mooney case and all phases of the bombing outrage, including the co-partnership of Mooney and Warren K. Billings in crimes of violence. The Sullivan report said there had been no evidence discovered indicating Mooney's innocence and recommended that he be refused a pardon.



(Acme Photo)

Comforted By Mother



(Acme Photo)

Mrs. Thalia Massie with her mother, Mrs. Grace Fortescue, who comforted her when Lieut. Thomas H. Massie, her husband, led her from the witness stand when a recess was taken while she was still a witness.

One Killed, Scores Injured, Building Wrecked In Detroit Gas Blast



(Acme Photo)

Thirty-one persons were injured, one fatally, when an explosion of gas razed a plumbing shop and wrecked adjoining buildings in Highland Park, Detroit, Mich., on Monday. William Hyman, 28, who was sitting in a car parked in front of the shop, died of injuries. The roar of the blast was heard throughout Highland Park, store fronts in the neighborhood were blown in, and a woman blown out of the plumbing shop. This picture was rushed to Cleveland, O., and transmitted to Chicago by telephoto process.

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